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No Rail 'Market' in Boston; Finns Deny 'Statement'; NWLB Members Named

The World's Day—February 9, 1944

Boston: Tobin Finds No Rail Ticket 'Market'

Boston has no "black market" in railroad reservations, Mayor Tobin said today, following a conference with leading railroad officials in Boston. The survey was made after Joseph B. Eastman, head of the Office of Defense Transportation, had charged that there were such markets.

Half of Boston's downtown eating establishments are violating OPA price regulations, according to survey being made by the Boston War Price and Rationing Board. [Page 2.]

New England meat supplies will become tighter in two or three months than at any time since the war began, said Malcolm McCabe, Secretary of the Massachusetts Retail Grocers' and Provision Dealers Association today. [Page 2.]

Massachusetts War Bond sales today reached the three-figures in the million category when the War Finance Committee reported a total of $106,600,000 up to the close of business last night. "E" bond sales totaled $57,800,000, or 53.3 per cent of the individual quota. [Page 2.]

For the biggest labor election ever held in one day in New England, coming tomorrow among 18,400 workers at the new Bethlehem-Hingham shipyard, the Regional Office of the National Labor Relations Board is bringing in staff members from New York, Philadelphia and Washington. Its corps of election officials numbering 26 will man nine polling places in the yard from 6 a. m. to 6 p. m.

In Europe: Finns Deny No Surrender 'Statement'

The Finns deny the statement attributed to their Washington legation that Finland would not surrender, even if Helsingfors were razed. No such declaration was made, a Finnish Foreign Office spokesman in Stockholm asserts.

Spanish Ambassador to Britain, the Duke of Alba, is reported about to be replaced by the Count of Bulnes, at present Spanish Ambassador to Argentina. The report originated in Buenos Aires.

Swedish Minister to Russia, Vilhelm Assorssom, is returning to Sweden for consultations with his Government, and is now in London, the Stockholm-Tidningen announces.

Bulgarian troops have clashed with German garrisons for the second time in a week, and a state of emergency has been declared in four Bulgarian districts, according to a report reaching London.

Demand of Italian political parties for the abdication of King Victor Emmanuel is being studied by the British Government, Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden told the House of Commons.

Military law has been declared in the Rumanian province of Transistria, Berlin dispatches to Swedish papers disclose. This province was acquired during the Axis invasion of Russia and is now threatened by advancing Russian armies.

Conscription of French women is now in process in Algiers, the desired quota being 6,000 women to serve in auxiliaries of the infantry, air force or navy.

Washington: Garrison Succeeds Morse on NWLB

Lloyd K. Garrison, who has been executive director and general counsel of the National War Labor Board, was appointed by President Roosevelt to be a public member of the Board, succeeding Wayne L. Morse, who resigned recently. Also named were four public alternates, corresponding to labor and industry alternates. They were Edwin Wittie of Detroit, Frank V. Morley of New York, Dexter Keezer of Portland, Ore., and Lewis M. Gill of Cleveland.

The Senate voted the Truman War Investigating Committee $100,000 to continue its work for another year. Previous allowances totaled $300,000. Senator Harry S. Truman (D) of Missouri expressed hope the Committee might finish its work with the new amount but said he did not propose to end its inquiries until war expenditures ceased.

Two or three new Assistant Secretaries of State to handle increased diplomatic duties may be appointed soon, said Secretary of State Cordell Hull in announcing that he was leaving Feb. 10 for a rest in Florida.

National: LST Craft Finished Ahead of Schedule

At work on a large new order for LST (landing-ship: tanks) craft, the Ohio River Shipyard, built a little more than a year ago by the American Bridge Company at Ambridge, Pa., has completed its original Navy order for 40 of the craft 10 days ahead of schedule, it was announced by the subsidiary of United States Steel Corporation.

Wives of two workers at the Alabama Dry Dock and Shipbuilding Corporation, Mobile, Ala., were co-sponsors at the launching of the Apache Canyon, 22,400-ton tanker. They were Mrs. W. W. Smith of Plateau, Ala., and Mrs. S. J. Vines of Fairshope, Ala.

Douglas Aircraft Company employees at the concern's parent plant in Santa Monica, Calif., voted to remain nonunion. Early tabulations indicated 53.3 per cent of the eligible voters balloted against the C. I. O. United Automobile Workers, and 46.7 per cent for the Union. Ballots were cast by 90.8 per cent of the eligible employees.

Orient: Japanese Shift to Defensive Planes

Japanese plane production is estimated by the Allies at 1,200 planes or more a month, with defensive types predominating.

H. H. Kung, Chinese Minister of Finance, has been elected Chairman of the Board of the Bank of China, succeeding his brother in law, Foreign Minister T. V. Soong.

The War:

Latest developments on world battle fronts: Page 1, Column 8.

'Maizy Doats' No Draft Horse

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 9 (AP)—A horse may be just a horse to the Federal Government but Edward Merlin Sheridan argues otherwise—it could be a legal dependent.

"To me, a dependent is a dependent—whether it is a horse or a child or what-have-you — so long as you are paying for its support," Mr. Sheridan asserted in Federal Court, Feb. 7.

He pleaded no contest to an indictment charging he sought to evade induction into the Army on grounds that he was supporting a "certain female dependent."

He said frankly he listed Mary Ann Sheridan, which later was revealed as his horse, as a dependent when he registered for the draft in 1941.

"The dependent of mine—she ate oats all the time—and I had to pay for her support all the time—and I never meant to cheat the Government," Mr. Sheridan told the court.

Sentence on his plea was continued pending a report from the Federal probation office on the false claims charge.

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Weather Predictions

Warmer

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Cattle Crossings In Once-Gay Paris?

By the Associated Press

London, Feb. 9

Cow crossings for the boulevards of once-gay Paris.

This rural possibility was suggested by the Vichy Radio Feb. 5 which said it was planned to import 4,000 cows into the French metropolis to swell the supply of milk.

Weeks Naming Puts Campaign Of '44 in Gear

Saltonstall's decision to run for Senator in fall starts up the drive on next State ticket.

Massachusetts' 1944 political campaign was definitely under way today following Governor Saltonstall's appointment of Sinclair Weeks of Newton to succeed Maj. Henry Cabot Lodge in the United States Senate and the Governor's announcement of his own candidacy for the seat in the November elections.

The Governor's decision to seek the Senatorship clarified a rather confused political situation in the G. O. P. ranks resulting in the immediate declaration by Lieut. Gov. Horace T. Cahill and Senate President Jarvis Hunt that they would be candidates for the Governorship and Lieutenant-Governorship, respectively.

Announcements by other candidates, including Speaker of the House Rudolph F. King, who is definitely interested in the Lieutenant-Governorship, are expected.

"Own Knitting"

District Attorney Robert F. Bradford of Middlesex County, who many believe would like to try for the Lieutenant Governorship, said today he had "no comment to make at this time."

"I have my own knitting to attend to," he added.

In some quarters it is understood that Mr. Bradford is being pressed to challenge Lieutenant-Governor Cahill for the Governorship.

The naming of Mr. Weeks, Treasurer of the Republican National Committee and long a leading figure in Massachusetts G. O. P. ranks, to fill the Senate vacancy put to an end persistent rumors that Governor Saltonstall would resign and accept the appointment himself from his successor, who would have been Lieutenant Governor Cahill.

Decision of the Governor to finish his third term as Chief Executive of the Commonwealth, and his selection of the former Mayor of Newton to hold the position until the first of the year, appeared to meet with general approval. It is believed, however, that some of the Governor's more politically-minded advisors felt that he should have taken advantage of the opportunity to go to Washington at this time.

Talked With Weeks

In announcing his decision to the press at the State House late yesterday the Governor said he talked to Mr. Weeks by telephone at his Lancaster, N. H., home on Sunday.

"Before I offered this position to Mr. Weeks I asked him two questions," the Governor said. "First, are you in favor of doing everything possible to bring this war to a victorious conclusion as quickly as possible?" he said, 'yes.'"

"I said, are you in favor of the United States doing its part to make it reasonably certain that peace is maintained after the war? He said, 'yes.'"

"I said, in view of the answers to these two questions, I would like you to fill the vacancy caused by Senator Lodge's action."

The Governor's candidate asked for time to consider the matter and reached his decision yesterday, the Governor said.

Mr. Weeks, who told the press that under no condition would he consider running for the office in November, announced also that he would sever all of his business connections before taking the Senate

Continued on Page 2, Column 4

Planes Turn Tide for Allies in Italy; U.S. Wins Blitz Victory in Marshalls; 'Go' Signal on Postwar Planning Urged

Congress asked to speed legislation essential to waste prevention in war demobilization.

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9—Establishment of a new "Office of Demobilization," closely linked with Congress, to carry on the gigantic work of postwar demobilization is recommended today by the George Committee for Postwar Planning.

The recommendation is coupled with almost unprecedented demands for speed in legislative action to meet the emergency which the committee sees developing.

Government agencies cannot act until Congress gives the "go" signal, the committee says, and it is "imperatively necessary that whatever legislation is to be passed be gotten under way at the earliest possible minute."

Coupled with the recommendation for a new agency, the committee attempts to set forth a whole series of economic and philosophical postulates upon which demobilization should be carried out.

So vast is the Government holding of war resources, representing an estimated $15,000,000,000 of war plants alone, in addition to uncounted billions of raw materials, tools and equipment, that the George Committee states the whole basis of future American economy might be altered by the direction which demobilization takes.

Competitive System

The Committee's recommendations show the conservative influence of Senator Walter F. George (D) of Georgia, Chairman of the powerful Finance Committee, who has just been fighting Mr. Roosevelt's campaign for higher taxes, and seeking relaxation of the renegotiation contract clauses to aid businessmen.

The report was largely written by Scott Russell, counsel of the Committee, President of the Bibb Manufacturing Co., Macon, Ga., Senator George's home state, one of the biggest textile concerns of the South.

"The paramount consideration in the handling of all demobilization problems should be the preservation and strengthening of the American system of free competitive enterprise," says the report, in its key sentence.

With this declaration many observers see the opening of a great controversy, similar to that which swelled around the disposition of Muscle Shoals for 15 years after World War I.

Muscle Shoals Cited

Muscle Shoals was publicly developed to aid the war effort and following the war Presidents Harding, Coolidge, and Hoover sought to turn it over to private exploitation which included at one time an offer from Henry Ford. Congress, however, took the other slant and recommended Government development, a bill to that effect engineered by Senator George Norris being vetoed first by Mr. Coolidge then by Mr. Hoover. Ultimately President Roosevelt signed the measure creating the TVA.

Now, following World War II, the same tremendous problems arise again, but instead of a single

Continued on Page 15, Column 1

Associated Press from Army 7th Air Force; Associated Press from Marine Corps

Marshalls Attack Moves On

Upper: Japanese strong point and anchorage in the Jaluit Atoll of the Marshall Islands which American forces are believed to be attacking after the conquest of Kwajalein. Lower: Maj. Gen. Harry Schmidt and Maj. Gen. Holland M. Smith shown studying map of Kwajalein Atoll before American forces attacked that stronghold. General Smith commanded all Marine and Army amphibious troops; General Schmidt commanded the 4th Marine Division, which took Roi and Namur.

Main Japanese base at Kwajalein captured after week of amphibious action.

Capture of Kwajalein Atoll practically means capture of the Marshalls, says The Christian Science Monitor correspondent with the American forces on the atoll.

By John Beaufort

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United States Naval Forces in the Pacific

WITH THE UNITED STATES FORCES ON KWAJALEIN ISLAND, Feb. 8 Delayed—Today's occupation by 7th Army Division troops of the fourth principal objective in the Kwajalein Atoll means that, after more than a quarter century of domination, Japan is "finished" in the Marshall Islands.

That was the word used to describe the conclusion of this tremendous amphibious operation by the man who led it, Rear Admiral Richmond Kelly Turner.

The Army from this islet and the 4th Marine Division from the north worked toward each other cleaning out whatever Japanese they encountered on the way in the remaining islets in this atoll.

In eight days air, ground and sea forces of the greatest amphibious expedition of the Pacific war have taken Kwajalein, Ebeye, Roi, Namur, and the smaller islets; liquidated approximately 8,000 Japanese, including the commandant of Kwajalein; taken some prisoners, and isolated or neutralized other Marshall Islands such as Wotje, Mili, Maloelap and Jaluit. They have turned this key outpost in Emperor Hirohito's highway to Pacific conquest into a geographical weapon against Japan.

No Counterattack Likely

Admiral Turner told correspondents that the new weapon would be used for "maintaining control and extending control." Asked if he believed that the Japanese would counterattack, Admiral Turner said: "No. They couldn't counterattack with the power we have had here. If we had come with a small force, they would have.

"The Japanese have no air force at Mili, Wotje, or Maloelap. Our planes and ships hit those bases every day or so. We have knocked out all their fighters and bombers. They can get bombers in—that would be duck soup for us—but fighters haven't the range without bases for refueling—although they could send a carrier or two."

The first landings on the southern Kwajalein atoll were made at 3 o'clock on the morning of Jan. 31. Lieut. Emmett Tyner and the 7th Division reconnaissance outfit landed on islands adjacent to Kwajalein. They prepared for the landing by an artillery barrage.

Infantry Hits Beach

By the end of the day field pieces were in position, registered, and ready to support the main landings on Kwajalein Feb. 1. On that morning at 9:30 o'clock battalions of infantry hit the beach. The 32nd Infantry struck a stiff fight immediately, but soon shoved ahead. Fighting continued all day with the support of artillery, planes, and ship shellfire.

The evening of Feb. 1 saw Kwajalein airfield secured.

Another battalion encountered

Continued on Page 8, Column 5

Pressure being eased on Nettuno beachhead; Soviet armies drive for Krivoi Rog.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

In just eight days the 70-mile-long Kwajalein Atoll—main Japanese base in the Marshall Islands—has passed completely into American hands. American naval forces already are disposing of such Japanese remnants as are left on the other Marshall islands. The main body of the surface vessels is anchored in the Kwajalein lagoon, dominating the whole Marshall group.

With this Japanese island outpost practically eliminated, the last threat to the 4,000-mile supply lines from the United States to Australia and the South Pacific has been eliminated. Allied supply vessels headed for New Guinea or the Solomons can cut off a round 1,000 miles by sailing directly there under the lea of the Marshalls, instead of sailing southward via Australia to avoid attack.

Admiral Nimitz states that the tempo of the war will be quickened and that he already is looking forward to landing American forces on the Chinese mainland.

Meanwhile, the situation in Italy has improved somewhat. A determined attempt has been made to ease pressure on Allied forces fighting to maintain their hold on the Nettuno beachhead. While masses of Mitchell bombers attacked German concentrations at Cisterna, 15 miles inland, and leveled a large part of the town, naval units shelled Nazi coastal supply lines at Formia in the Gulf of Gaeta below the bridgehead. At the same time, American troops of General Clark's Fifth Army on the Gustav Line staged heavy assaults against the long-contested Cassino, occupying one fourth of the stronghold after heavy fighting in the streets.

More guns were brought up at this point and fresh American attacks on Mt. Cassino, overlooking the town, brought the Allies almost to the crest of the hill. All these operations gave the Nettuno and Anzio bridgehead forces a breathing spell in which to consolidate their defensive positions. So long as the weather enables the Allies to use their air superiority, there is every prospect the beachhead force can fight off all the troops Marshal Kesselring can bring against it.

In Russia, General Malinovsky lost no time in following up his capture of the manganese center of Nikopol on the southern Dnieper [illegible]. His Third Ukrainian Army is headed for the mines of [illegible] Rog, 50 miles away and the place already was being threatened from three sides. The sharp salient held by the Germans at these two cities appears likely to bring about the encirclement of more German divisions if the Red Army advance continues at its present tempo.

To the northwest, the 10 German divisions encircled near Cherkasy were reported to be in a hopeless situation, with the forces of Generals Vatutin and Konev battering them on all sides. Supply and transport planes are no longer able to evacuate staff officers from the encircled area.

Marshalls:

Resistance Ends On Kwajalein

Occupation of Kwajalein Atoll in the Marshalls has been completed, the Navy announced.

All organized resistance by the Japanese on that largest atoll in the mid-Pacific islands has ended, the Navy said, only a little over a week after Marines and infantry swarmed ashore.

Already American warships and planes are diverting fire power to other fortified atolls.

In the midst of these develop-

Continued on Page 8, Column 1

Bankhead Sees Inflation Risk Increased Under Subsidy Plan

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (AP)—Keynoting debate in the Senate on the food subsidy repeal bill, Senator John A. Bankhead (D) of Alabama declared today that Government payments to regulate consumer food prices are swelling the national debt and increasing—rather than diminishing—the dangers of wartime inflation.

By holding down retail prices of some food commodities, Senator Bankhead contended, subsidies have boosted excess purchasing power in the hands of consumers, thus widening the "inflationary gap" between buying power and available goods.

Senator Bankhead took the floor in support of his own bill, similar to legislation previously passed by the House, to continue the Commodity Credit Corporation but cancel the Administration's $1,000,000,000-a-year subsidy policy after June 30.

Denies Threat to Food Costs

"I believe it is definitely against the best interest of the American people to engage in a widespread program of using tax money, or money secured by the sale of war bonds, to pay in part for the food consumed by all the people at a time when most of the civilian population has more money to spend than it ever has had before," Senator Bankhead said in a prepared speech.

Hitting at arguments of Administration officials that subsidy repeal might touch off a spiral of price and wage increases that would sweep away the entire stabilization program, Senator Bankhead asserted that food prices

Continued on Page 15, Column 2

The War at Sea

Scharnhorst

Inside Story of Loss Of Nazi Battleship

LONDON, Feb. 9 (AP)—Vice-Admiral Sir Bruce Austin Fraser, Commander in Chief of the British Home Fleet who commanded the units which sank the German battleship Scharnhorst in December, has been promoted to full Admiral, the Admiralty announced yesterday.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Details of the events that led to the sinking of the German battleship Scharnhorst, last Dec. 26, have been disclosed in private advices from Europe.

They show that the Scharnhorst was sent on her fatal mission against the will and counsel of the

Continued on Page 8, Column 4

Pacific

How the Strategy Shifts After Marshalls

By Capt. Frederick L. Oliver

U. S. N. Retired

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The strategy on which the naval operations in the Pacific are predicated is becoming increasingly apparent.

It appears that those charged

Continued on Page 8, Column 7

Up Vesuvius on a Bike

ON THE FIFTH ARMY FRONT IN ITALY, Jan. 29. Delayed. (AP)—Private Thomas L. Ostendorf of Fort Jennings, Ohio, former truck driver, now pilots a motorcycle. He collects front line press dispatches, but his real claim to fame is his trip up Mt. Vesuvius.

"I rode all the way up that smoky volcano on my motorcycle," he said, "and not only that. I had a passenger."

[The dispatch does not explain the purpose of Private Ostendorf's trip up the volcano, but since Vesuvius is hardly a military objective, it may be assumed that the trip was just for fun.]

The passenger was Pvt. Harold Bennett of Valdosta, Ga., a jeep driver who, ever since, has steered clear of motorcycles.

Private Ostendorf wears the three stars of a Lieutenant General on the gun scabbard of his motorcycle, but this has never caused any military policeman along the road to give him any special privileges.

"They know I'm a private and not a three-star general," he said. "You'd be surprised how few Lieutenant Generals can ride a motorcycle. I'll bet none ever rode up Mount Vesuvius."

Dumbo Is Slow and Awkward— But Pilots Love to See Him

ADVANCED SOUTH PACIFIC AIR BASE, Feb. 5 (AP). Delayed—Dumbo is awkward and slow, but persevering, and the dashing young men who fly Lightnings, Corsairs, Hellcats, Mitchells, and Liberators love him. They like to know he's around.

Dumbo—the name given the PBY Catalina planes which search for pilots downed on the seas around Bougainville and New Britain—rescued 38 airmen in 35 days.

Dumbo's work increases as the air war over Rabaul intensifies, and as more airmen go down onto the sea.

Not all pilots are rescued, of course. Some are killed in the air, others parachute into Japanese hands. Then, too, Dumbo often spies evidence of Japanese cruelty—gun-riddled life rafts on the sea.

But Dumbo never stops looking and never gives up hope.

Sergeant Gordon D. Marston of Stoneham, Mass., a Marine combat correspondent who rode the Dumbos for several days, says the PYB's have landed under fire from Japanese shore batteries to pick up pilots being swept toward enemy shores. They usually have fighter cover, but not always.

Marine Maj. Robert G. Owens, Greenville, S. C., and Army Lieut. Glen E. Hart, Omaha, Neb., were rescued the same day by Dumbos. Lieutenant Hart, a P-38 flier, had been adrift a week.

"I broke down and cried when I saw the PBY," he said.

Major Owens had just brought down his seventh Zero when an enemy burst set his own plane afire. He maneuvered his burning Corsair to sea and on the way a PBY sighted him and landed beside him as he crash landed.

"God bless you guys," he said as they hauled him aboard the Catalina.

A Dumbo crewman quipped: "We charge extra for this one-minute service."

Tighter Supply of Meats Forecast for Late Spring

By Everett M. Smith
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Meat supplies in New England will become tighter in another two or three months than at any time since the war started.

All kinds of meat—beef, veal, lamb, pork, and poultry—were included in this prediction made today by Malcolm McCabe, Secretary of the Massachusetts Retail Grocers' and Provision Dealers' Association.

Just back from a tour of the Midwest, during which he attended a meeting of the Retail Grocers' Secretaries Association, of which he is a Director, Mr. McCabe had many opportunities to confer with Association Secretaries from most of the meat-raising States.

About the only bright ray of hope offered by Mr. McCabe was a confirmation—with reservations—of the report by the U. S. Department of Agriculture that civilian food supplies, including meat, will be about the same this year as last.

Over-All Picture

"That's looking at the over-all picture of the situation for the whole year," he said, adding that he foresaw every likelihood of a repetition of the glut in meat supplies which followed the serious shortages of last spring and summer when many a meat market counter was bare.

"Here in Massachusetts," he added by way of encouragement, "many retailers have foreseen this recurring situation, and have accumulated considerable freezer stocks of beef that will help to offset the severe shortage which will come within two or three months.

"With surplus stocks available during the past few months, they have been able to load up their freezers, but, of course, retail-owned freezer space is limited. Already, a gradual drain of these stocks is being noted. And it is significant to note," he continued, "that most of these freezer stocks consist of utility grade beef. It has been next to impossible to obtain prime and choice qualities."

Many factors have combined to bring about this coming serious meat shortage, Mr. McCabe pointed out. "Lamb, for example, shortly will become about as extinct as the proverbial Dodo bird. This is due to the fact that raisers found it very profitable to market their breeder stocks.

Hogs Situation

"As far as hogs are concerned, they are beginning to control the flood, and the Government is doing everything possible today to discourage production of pork because of the temporary glutted situation. The Department of Agriculture has asked pork producers to cut their output by 20 per cent. The question is whether pork producers will convert to some other type of meat finishing, such as beef, or whether they will just drop out of the meat-producing business.

"There is grave danger that they will do this, because there isn't sufficient feed available in the country today to justify any heavy-beef feeding program."

He pointed out that today an increasing proportion of American beef supplies are coming from ranch cattle, resulting in steaks and chops which are tough, stringy, and of poor flavor. There's been a serious dwindling of the supply of prime and choice beef which goes to the packers from Midwest feedlots, where the range cattle are fattened on corn and other concentrated feeds. This feeder movement is reported to be the lowest in five years.

Turning to poultry, Mr. McCabe added that "we will have consumed practically all the eatable poultry at just about the time the lamb crop runs out. This conjunction of shortages will create a very grave situation for individual consumers, and the entire meat supply situation will become tighter this spring than at any time since the war started."

Half of Boston Eating Places Declared Violating OPA Rules

Only about 50 per cent of Boston's downtown eating establishments are living up to the letter of the law in maintaining the same price schedules they had during the April 4-10 base period of 10 months ago, the Boston War Price and Rationing Board revealed today, following its initial survey among some 225 of the 900 eating places in the area.

Hotel, restaurant, and cafe owners should be acquainted with the facts before it becomes necessary to take more drastic steps, in the opinion of Frederick W. Mansfield, Chairman of the Board, who appealed to operators of all eating establishments today to make every effort to keep their prices in line.

His action came as a result of the first reports of the current survey which is expected to cover all the 1,900 eating places in Greater Boston. Initial reports of the survey furnished the disturbing evidence that many places are not adhering to OPA price control regulations.

Chairman Mansfield said that, while it was entirely within the province of the price panel of the local board to refer all violations to the Enforcement Division of the OPA, he was first seeking the co-operation of the restaurant trade in obtaining uniform compliance before making such a move.

"For those who decline to cooperate, the OPA has many ways in which to handle such cases," said Mr. Mansfield. "They can file injunctions. They can suspend licenses and, of course, they, as well as any consumer, can sue a restaurant proprietor or hotel operator for three times any overcharge, or $50, whichever is greater, for each violation. We hope that such steps are not necessary, but we do want the members of the trade to know that we want them to keep in line."

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Labor Union Poll Shows Great Gains

Labor union membership in Massachusetts totaled 525,104 at the beginning of last year, making by 62,089 the highest number in the State's history, it is reported in the Forty-Second Annual Directory of Labor Organizations for Massachusetts just published.

Women union members also set a record by reaching 125,822, which was 27,522 more than the previous feminine peak.

The number of local unions in the State came to 1,782. This was exclusive of unions of letter carriers, Post Office clerks, railway mail clerks or others in the postal service.

Appears in Booklet

This data on labor organization was gathered by the Division of Statistics of the State Department of Labor and Industries, and is published by the Commonwealth in a booklet of 114 pages. Massachusetts is one of the very few States which assemble and make public such information. Its directory, which was first printed in 1902, is believed to be the oldest.

The gain in union membership since just before the war figures a little over 75 per cent. As compared with the 525,104 in 1943, the total stood at 295,866 in 1939. Unions then began to climb. Previously the high mark had been registered in 1920, just after the close of the first world war. Membership in that year hit 368,486.

But in 1942 members poured into Massachusetts unions as the war effort got into swing, and 104,341 newcomers were added. The 1942 total of 463,015 beat all marks until 1943 came along, and 1944 may show some additions.

However after the present war closes and production declines, a sharp drop in union membership is expected among union leaders here, somewhat like that which occurred after the last war.

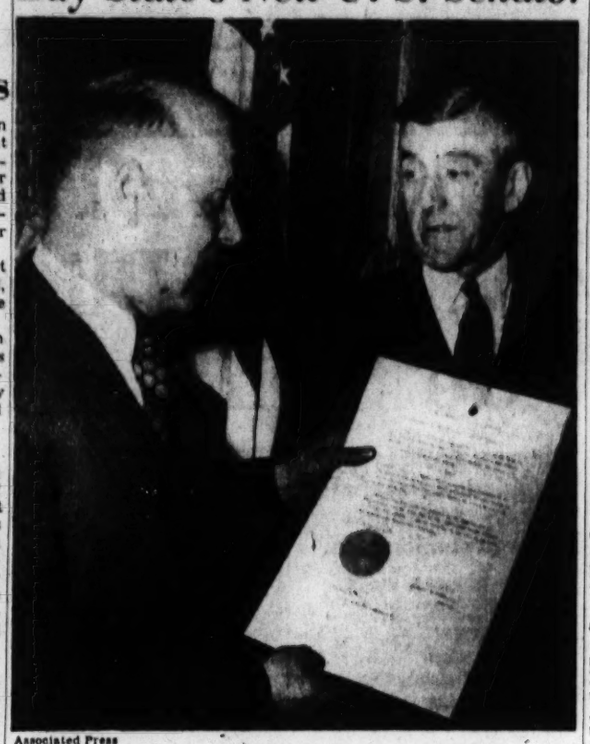
Largest Field

The largest field of union organization in Massachusetts is shown by the directory to be among the electrical, radio and machine workers, with 67,294 union members. Marine and shipbuilding workers came next with 37,630. The garment workers enrolled 28,477, teamsters, chauffeurs, etc., 22,931, carpenters 14,807, rubber workers 14,037, Federal Government employees 12,999, steel workers 12,471, municipal and State employees 11,869, and telephone operators and workers 11,182.

Based on the number of local unions, the leading organized groups in 1943 were the building trades with 307, transportation 233, metal and machinery trade 165, textile industry 126, printing and allied trades 74, and the boot and shoe industry 57.

Boston had 431 unions with a membership of 152,425 or 29 per cent of the membership of all local unions in the State. Quincy reported 37,861, Lynn 37,294, Springfield 31,625, New Bedford 24,588, Fall River 23,307, Lawrence 22,984, Worcester 17,921, Brockton 13,646 and Cambridge 10,125.

Bay State's New U. S. Senator



Associated Press

Sinclair Weeks Reads Certificate of Appointment

The appointee (left) stands with Governor Saltonstall, who last night announced the appointment of his close friend as successor of Maj. Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., who retired last week to enter the armed services.

Appointment of Weeks Puts '44 Campaign Into High Gear

Continued from Page 1

seat. Today he said he will present himself to the Senate on Monday to take his oath of office.

Sever Business Ties

Following Mr. Weeks' announcement that he would not, "under any circumstances," be a candidate in November, Governor Saltonstall announced his intention to seek the office.

"God willing and my health permitting, I certainly will be a candidate for the Senate in the fall," the Governor said.

A native of Newton and father of six children, Mr. Weeks' experience in public office has been limited to the Board of Aldermen in his home city and three terms as Mayor of Newton.

His father, the late John W. Weeks, however, served in the United States Senate from 1913 to 1919 and later became Secretary of War in the Harding Cabinet.

Willkie Booster

In 1936 Mr. Weeks sought the Republican nomination for Senator but was defeated at the preprimary convention by Major Lodge. He then accepted chairmanship of the Republican State Committee and helped Mr. Lodge in his campaign which resulted in victory over the then Governor James M. Curley.

Generally considered the number-one Willkie booster in New England, Mr. Weeks has been one of Mr. Willkie's closest advisors since 1940 and has entertained him at his West Newton and Lancaster, N. H., homes on several occasions.

Mr. Weeks said he planned to resign as Treasurer of the Republican National Committee but hoped to retain his membership on the Committee.

Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts, who will present Mr. Weeks to the Senate, issued the following statement on the Weeks appointment:

"Although it is not customary to make a statement until the new Senator arrives in Washington, I will say that the Governor's choice is my choice. I will be pleased to welcome Mr. Weeks and will cooperate wholeheartedly with him for the welfare of the Nation and the State of Massachusetts."

Other statements from both Republican and Democratic leaders in the State endorsed the Governor's choice.

Scrap Drive Yields 7,115 Tons

Greater Boston cities and towns have contributed 7,115 tons of waste paper to the war effort since September through the municipal scrap drives alone, it was revealed today by B. G. Waters, Jr., Executive Secretary of the Massachusetts Salvage Committee.

Figures show that 4,614 tons of this were collected between September and December, 2,501 tons in January. Mr. Waters expressed gratification at the results, which he said "compare favorably with any similar region in the nation."

"However," added the salvage chief, "our job is not done yet. We have as our immediate objective the impending invasion of Europe and the success of this bold stroke is going to require prodigious amounts of materials — ammunition, food and medical supplies. When we reflect that the military depends on paper for the more than 700,000 war articles that are made or wrapped with it, we can readily appreciate the importance of this program.

"We cannot forget for a moment that today paper for such purposes is critically short. If you burn paper, you're destroying a vital war material."

Collections by cities and towns were as follows:

Cities and Towns	Tonnages, Sept.-Dec. 1943	Tonnages Jan. 1944
Arlington	250	516
Boston	870	177½
Belmont	400	92
Braintree	88	190
Brookline	50	185
Cambridge	130	..
Canton	9	50
Chelsea	75	..
Cohasset	23	53
Dedham	..	3½
Dover	6	90
Everett	80	35
Hingham	..	5
Holbrook	..	..
Hull	8	22
Lexington	81	..
Lincoln	16	80
Malden	234	60
Medford	120	75
Melrose	350	96
Milton	28½	70
Needham	47	140
Newton	727	49
Norwood	30	..
Quincy	290	..
Randolph	30	36
Reading	18	30
Revere	..	30
Scituate	..	..
Somerville	130	38
Stoneham	..	52
Wakefield	100	24
Waltham	146	91
Watertown	80	5
Weston	28	25
Westwood	11	60
Weymouth	95	41
Winchester	..	..
Winthrop	13½	90
Woburn	93	..
Totals	4614	2501
Grand Total	7115	

*Wellesley total not reported.

Aid for Veterans Provided in Bill

War veterans facing trial on criminal charges would have their war record examined by a five-man board to determine if their military service might have caused a mental condition affecting the criminal responsibility of the veteran involved, under terms of a bill filed with the House cleerk of the Massachusetts Legislature today by Representative Peter J. Jordan (R-D) of Revere.

Under terms of the bill the board would consist of a psychiatrist and at least two clergymen, to be appointed by the Chief Justice of the State Supreme Court. Members of the board would serve without compensation.

Bibles Placed in Hospital

Carrying out its policy of equipping Army and Navy hospitals in this area with Bibles and Testaments, the Massachusetts Bible Society has just placed 260 in the Cushing General Hospital at Framingham, it is announced by Dr. Frank K. Singiser, General Secretary of the Society.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Events Around Greater Boston

Thursday

Ellinor Benedict, 'cellist, and Leo Litwin, pianist, will give a recital in the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum at 2:45 p. m. Free to the public.

Clyde Kluckhohn will talk on the Navaho Indians; "Language and Social Relations" in the Lecture Hall of the Boston Public Library at 5 p. m.

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Judge Samuel W. Greene, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Quincy, in the Church Edifice, 20 Greenleaf Street at 8 p. m.

Miss Lillian S. Gurvitz, Executive Director of the New England Division, American Jewish Congress, will be the guest speaker at a meeting of the Melrose Jewish Community Council at 8 p. m., in the American Legion Bungalow, Crystal Street, Melrose.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 4
Radio Timetable: Page 4

Huntington School Holds Graduation; Canham Is Speaker

Twenty-one students, 12 of whom are planning to enter the armed services and eight of whom will register at five different colleges, received their diplomas at the annual Huntington School graduation today in Bates Hall.

Erwin D. Canham, Managing Editor of The Christian Science Monitor, gave the principal address on the subject, "Post War and You." Director James W. Lees of the Huntington School presided, and Dr. Everett A. Churchill, Vice-President of Northeastern University, delivered the charge to the graduating class and presented diplomas.

The graduates:

Charles A. Ferguson, III, Malden; Alan S. Hedges, Woburn; Laurence W. Hunter, West Roxbry; Arthur Hurvitz, St. Albans, N. Y.; Melvin M. Katz, Brockton; John W. Keene, West Roxbury; Keith C. Klane, Malden; V. Eric Kremer, Winchester; Leon A. Levenson, Winthrop; David E. Manning, Malden; Albert C. McKenna, West Newton; Winslow H. Metcalf, Boston; John C. Meade, Dorchester; Lloyd E. Parker, West Roxbury; David S. Price, West Roxbury; David S. Quinlan, Scituate; Gordon A. Reade, Roslindale; Robert Siegel, Brookline; Alexander N. Tedesco, Auburndale; Theodore P. Whittemore, Jr., West Roxbury; and Martin E. Wooden, Boston.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Warmer

Boston and Vicinity: Considerable cloudiness and not so cold tonight. Thursday fair and continued rather cold, gentle to moderate winds.

Southwestern Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Cloudy with light snow and not so severely cold tonight. Thursday fair and continued cold.

Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island: Considerable cloudiness and not so cold tonight. Thursday fair and continued rather cold.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 12:50 p. m.; height, 8.8 feet.
Thursday, 1:01 p. m.; height, 9.7 feet.

Lectures on Alcoholism

Lectures on alcoholism arranged by the Washingtonian Hospital of Boston will be resumed Friday night with the coming of Dwight Anderson, Director of Public Relations of the Medical Society of the State of New York. Mr. Anderson will discuss "Alcohol and Public Opinion," a subpect on which he will speak this coming summer at the Yale School of Alcohol Studies. The lecture will be given at 7:30 p. m., at Zero Marlborough Street, and is open to the public.

Boston Free Of Rail Ticket 'Black Market'

"Black Market" activities in railroad reservations do not exist in Boston, a survey recently conducted by Mayor Tobin at the request of Joseph B. Eastman, Director, Office of Defense Transportation, disclosed today.

"Boston has the best record of any large city in the country in this regard," the Mayor told Mr. Eastman in a letter, adding that, "I have never received a complaint from any source relative to 'black market' activities in railroad reservations."

The Mayor said that he had conferred with Glenwood Sherrard, Manager of the Parker House and President of the American Hotel Association; three New England railroad officials: William Day, Chairman of the Transportation Committee of the Boston Chamber of Commerce and William Clifford, Secretary of the New England Passenger Association.

He asserted that those present at the conference agreed that there is "no real problem" in "black market" ticket reservations in Boston. Mr. Sherrard, who also is the President of the Boston Hotel Association, reported to the Mayor that he had "gone into this matter intensively," and found that there is no "black market" here.

Mr. Eastman's request for a survey of this nature in Boston came out of reports from various large cities that travel ticket agents and some railroad employees were "making a killing" in placing high service charges on railroad reservations.

For example, travelers buying Pullman reservations to Miami reported paying as high as $15 for service charges on one ticket. Some rail patrons even reported higher fees.

In normal times a service charge of 50 cents was considered a fair fee for a travel agent in securing a train reservation. As a matter of fact, most travel agents considered securing train reservations "a favor" to the customer rather than a profitable piece of business as the railroads pay no commission to the agent for the sale of the ticket.

When the commission-paying trips such as cruises and air journews went out with the war, the travel agent was forced to increase his service charge on all tickets in order to stay in business. A number of Boston travel agents today charge a flat service rate of $2 per reservation. Others prefer to charge on a percentage basis.

In either event, however, no exorbitant charges for reservations have been observed in Boston.

Schools Speed Bond Sales As State Total Rises Slowly

While Massachusetts still lagged behind the nation in War Bond sales, there was small doubt today that the most visible signs of activity were in the state-wide campaign by school children.

For the first time in the Fourth War Loan Massachusetts reached the three-figures category in the millions when the War Finance Committee today reported sales to individuals had reached $106,600,000. This figure was 41.3 per cent of the State's quota and was registered up to the close of business last night.

At the same time, individual sales of E bonds reached the encouraging total of $57,800,000, or 35.3 per cent of the $258,000,000 individual quota.

The minute men of Lexington and Concord responded no faster to the call of arms on April 19, 1775, than did the "Junior Minute Men" of the state in rallying residents to the Treasury's call to buy Fourth War Loan bonds, the Committee stated.

In Boston, the Committee recorded, calls for additional bond supplies taxed War Finance Committee headquarters. The Committee on Public Safety co-operating in the schools drive with volunteers for booths, had calls for 52 additional workers.

Teachers were called from classrooms, at some points, at the peak of the buying rush, until additional volunteers arrived. The police assisted by sending patrolmen to duty with each booth and with squad cars to carry money to district banks that acted as issuing agents.

While tabulation of school sales awaited the close tomorrow of the campaign, first-day responses to the children's drive indicate a substantial boost to Fourth War Loan sales, the Committee said.

Dorchester High for Girls, according to the Committee, with an enrollment of 1,350 students, led first-day sales with a total of $10,690 from sale of 154 bonds. Roxbury Memorial High for Girls, where members of the junior class direct the bond effort, reported sales of $5,300.

Among the leading intermediate schools in Boston, on the basis of first-day returns, was the Oliver Wendell Holmes School in Dorchester with sales of over $2,000, the Committee said. The elementary schools were lead by the William Lloyd Garrison School in Roxbury with sales of over $5,000 in bonds, and the Robert Treat Paine School in Dorchester with a similar amount but on smaller enrollment.

Purchase of $50,000 in Fourth War Loan bonds by the Elks National Foundation was announced yesterday by John F. Malley, Chairman of the Board of Trustees.

Tonight the New England Sector Cavalcade, touring Army show with 75 soldiers and eight Wacs, appears in Lawrence, with a visit to Haverhill scheduled tomorrow.

March 17 Parade Gets $5,000 Fund

Boston today was assured of its annual Evacuation Day parade on March 17 when Mayor Tobin promised a committee representing the South Boston Citizens Association that the city would appropriate $5,000 to help defray expenses.

At the same time it was announced that one of the principal speakers will be Senator David I. Walsh of Massachusetts. The Senator will speak at the "night before" banquet.

The parade will place emphasis on the Red Cross drive for funds which begins March 1 and continues through the month. The committee has asked the Red Cross to prepare several floats for the parade as well as asking member units to march.

1,200 Sportsmen And Guides to Dine

Approximately 1,200 sportsmen and guides from New England are expected to attend the twenty-sixth annual Fish and Game Dinner which will be held this Thursday at the University Club.

Speakers at the dinner will include David Griffith, Commissioner of Game and Fish in New Brunswick, Canada, who will represent the Dominion of Canada, and Ralph H. Carpenter and Raymond J. Kenney, Commissioners of Fish and Game in New Hampshire and Massachusetts, respectively.

Among invited guests are Governor Saltonstall, Robert T. Bushnell, Attorney General, Rear Admiral Robert T. Theobold, Commandant of the First Naval District, and Lieut. Col. Walter Brown, Public Relations Officer, First Service Command.

War Damage Insurance 'Forgiven' Year Backed

Extension of Federal-sponsored war damage insurance without additional premium from the expiration date of July, next, to July 1, 1945, on all policies that have been in effect two years and paid for that time—upon which only minor claims have been paid out—was urged by the Boston Chamber of Commerce in communications to the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency and the Massachusetts Congressional delegation, made public today.

The proposed "forgiving" of the premiums for the coming Federal fiscal year was approved by the Chamber's directors when recommended by the Chamber Committee on Fire Prevention which pointed out that "it seems to be generally agreed that the likelihood of extensive war damage, even in the coastal states where practically all of the insurance has been written, has been materially decreased."

Legislation Recommended

Legislation to provide for the "forgiveness" is recommended. The Chamber points out that premiums collected by the War Damage Corporation since its inception on July 1, 1942, amount to more than $260,000,000.

Of this total about $5,000,000 has been paid to date on insured properties in Boston alone, while the total insured risk in this City is more than $2,500,000,000, the Chamber declared.

Up to Dec. 31, 1942—latest period reported by the Government—891 claims involving about $63,000,000 had been filed with the Corporation and two claims totaling $4,571.75 were paid.

Until the war is over trustees, banks and other mortgagees will probably feel that war damage insurance is necessary, in opinion of the Chamber Committee. It seems unlikely that the various State banking officials involved will care to assume the responsibility under present conditions of declaring that such insurance protection is no longer necessary, the Committee report stated. Therefore, the insurance protection afforded by the Corporation should be contiuued at least for one more year.

Demand for Policies Expected

"Individuals whose property is held free and clear of incumbrances may feel that such insurance protection is not necessary, but trustees, banks and other mortgagees will probably insist on renewal of the policies as a proper safeguard to the interests they represent," stated the report.

"The Committee sympathizes with the desire expressed in certain bills pending in Congress to have the Corporation refund after the war the excess of premiums collected over losses and costs. Looking at the matter realistically, however, the Committee is inclined to believe there is little likelihood that such legislation can be enacted.

"Furthermore, with the passage of time and the innumerable changes in ownership of property, it would be an extremely complicated and difficult task in many cases to make refunds to the individuals or groups entitled to receive them."

Hearing Voted on Charges Against Public Work Chief

Confirmation of Governor Saltonstall's reappointment of Herman A. MacDonald as State Commissioner of Public Works was held up today by the Executive Council pending a public hearing.

Acceding to the demands of the State Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees for a hearing on Mr. MacDonald's reappointment, the Council voted to stage the public session in Room 436, State House, on Tuesday, Feb. 15, after the Council's committee on nominations recommended the hearing.

At the same time Council confirmed 55 other appointments submitted last week, including several major positions.

The drive against Mr. MacDonald's retention in office was originated by the employees' organization. Later the Massachusetts Civic League took up the fight, basing its opposition upon Mr. MacDonald's conduct of hearings before the Public Works Commission and the League's contention that Mr. MacDonald was not the man to handle important postwar problems.

The Employees' Union, an affiliate of the American Federation of Labor, had charged Mr. MacDonald with violation of Civil Service rules, and failure to provide overtime pay and proper vacation periods.

The State Commission on Administration and Finance held a hearing on the employees' protest and submitted a report to the Governor last week giving the Commissioner of Public Works a clean bill.

Commenting on the Council's decision to hold a public hearing on the MacDonald appointment, William V. Ward, President of the employees organization, said: "Justice has prevailed rather than politics. The organized employees of the State Department of Public Works are grateful to the members of the Governor's Council who did not permit politics to influence their decision in granting to the employees the opportunity to present all of their facts and details."

"No doubt, the result obtained by this hearing will do much to build up and strengthen the morale of all employees in all the departments of the Commonwealth. All they ask is fair play."

Informed of the Council's action, Commissioner MacDonald said, "I am very glad to hear that a hearing is going to be given."

He declined to say whether or not he would attend the hearing before the full Council.

At today's Council session Governor Saltonstall submitted his reappointments of James A. Kiernan and Archibald T. Sampson of Lynn as trustees of the Independent Industrial Shoemaking School of Lynn, and Stanley F. Crosik of Chicopee and James P. Gallagher of Newton as Masters in Chancery.

$7,100,000 Gas Tax To Be Distributed

Massachusetts will distribute $7,100,000 to cities and towns in the State as their share of the 1944 gasoline tax under a warrant approved today by the Executive Council. The distribution amounts to 90 cents to $1.20 per $1,000 valuation on the average local tax rate.

The city of Boston will receive $1,295,347.74. Among other cities to receive substantial amounts from the Commonwealth are Springfield, $260,936.53; Worcester, $291,320.47; Newton, $164,826.82; and Brookline, $144,639.44.

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Grew Backs Labor Draft As Step to Shorten War

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9—Joseph C. Grew, former Ambassador to Japan, told the Senate Military Affairs Committee today that passage of the President-sponsored National Service Act will save American fatalities in the Pacific by shortening the time Japan has to consolidate its gains.

On the basis of 10 years as Ambassador followed by a year and a half of traveling through the United States, Mr. Grew said he thought a law giving the President power to draft recalcitrant labor would crystallize and intensify this nation's "inexorable determination" to destroy the Japanese "military machine, cast, and cult once and for all."

He held that such a law would give the United States the flexibility of manpower that Japan already has, and disagreed with Senator Robert R. Reynolds (D), of North Carolina, committee chairman, that such a law would turn this country into a totalitarian power.

His recent travels around this country, Mr. Grew reported, have disclosed "a dangerous lack of appreciation of the fighting power and staying power of the Japanese enemy."

Long Pull Ahead

He warned that even the bombing and total destruction of Tokyo may not mean Japanese surrender and predicted a "long, hard pull, perhaps longer and harder than the American people are able to visualize." The Japanese, he declared, "are a fanatical people."

Guessing what will happen when the Japanese see that they cannot win, Mr. Grew foresaw the possibility of a "sugar-coated" peace proposal, perhaps involving "an offer to retire their forces from a large or considerable part of the occupied areas, on condition that we leave their homeland undisturbed."

He agreed with Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, Commander in Chief of the Pacific Fleet, that it will take a combination of land, air, and sea forces to defeat Japan. Island fortresses in the Pacific, he said, must be "individually reduced."

Basing his support of national service legislation chiefly on the aid it would be in shortening the war, Mr. Grew pointed out that the Japanese now have in their conquered territory "practically every raw material necessary for national power," including oil, rubber, tin, metals, medicines, and foodstuffs. Japan will let no grass grow under its feet in developing that power, he said, explaining that, in addition to ships, which the Navy "is taking care of daily," time is the key element in consolidation of gains.

"We can't allow them time; it means strength," he told the Committee.

Mr. Grew held out little hope of Japan crumbling from within, explaining that while the nation never had been bombed, it had undergone earthquakes, typhoons, and other cataclysms. He said he supposed bombing of Tokyo would be effective, but at the same time pointed to the city's wide boulevards and efficient fire-fighting equipment built after the last big earthquake.

Asked whether the leadership would be available within Japan for a peaceful nation after the war, Mr. Grew replied that, judging from pre-Pearl Harbor days, he would say, "yes," but explained that he did not know what effect the impact of the war has had on this group. "I have little doubt that we shall find healthy tissue," he concluded.

Asked by Senator Reynolds whether the people of Burma and other oriental nations subjugated by the white man will not prefer Japanese to white rule, Mr. Grew, referring to Japanese military ferocity and cruelty replied: "If the Japs continue true to form, these inhabitants will not wish to have them ruling one hour longer than they do."

Democracies too "Flabby"

The Ambassador, now a special assistant to the Secretary of State, told the Committee of conversations he had with former Japanese Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka, in his garden, in which he plainly stated that he considered the democracies "effete and flabby" from "too much luxury" and never could wage effective warfare.

"Little did he understand the fundamental spirit of democracy," Mr. Grew observed.

Senator Warren R. Austin (R) of Vermont asked if the United States had not failed to recognize in the oriental thought, both Japanese and Chinese, a respect for military power that differs from the western world's ethics based on right and wrong.

Mr. Grew said that attitude was true of the Japanese but he could not subscribe to it as applied to all orientals.

"Do you consider this is a life-and-death struggle with Japan?" Senator Austin inquired.

"There is not the slightest doubt of it," Mr. Grew replied.

Escaped German Caught in Alabama

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. 9 (AP)—An escaped German prisoner of war, clad in part of a Nazi Army uniform, was recaptured in the State Capitol here Feb. 7, a Federal Bureau of Investigation agent reported, after he walked into the Capitol and asked for the "Spanish Ambassador's office."

D. K. Brown, special agent of the F. B. I. office at Birmingham, identified the German as Sergeant Maaor Hans Peter Fuhrmann of the Afrika Korps, and said he was originally captured on Hill 606 in the Tunisian campaign.

His inquiry about the Spanish envoy aroused the suspicion of State employees, Mr. Brown said, and they detained him while police and F. B. I. agents were called.

Mr. Brown said Sergeant Fuhrmann wore a "portion of a German uniform and spoke good English, although with an accent." He said the German escaped from a prisoner of war camp near Opelika, Ala., Feb. 5.

Vatican to Continue Charity to Everyone

LONDON, Feb. 9 (AP) — The Church will continue to offer charity to everyone, the Vatican radio said last night in commenting on a Fascist police raid on historic St. Paul's Church in Rome in which an Italian General and others were seized after seeking sanctuary there.

The Vatican radio declared Monday that by forcing entry into the Basilica, the Fascists had violated the Vatican's extraterritorial rights, under which the Basilica is not subject to local or state authority, and asserted that a formal protest was made.

The Nazi-controlled Rome radio said Monday that 64 persons were arrested, including Italian officers, Jews, and youths attempting to evade German labor conscription.

Housewives' Plaints Shift From Food to Clothing

CHICAGO, Feb. 9 (AP)—Mrs. Philip L. Crowlie, Office of Price Administration's "official housewife," says American housewives' complaints have shifted from food rationing to clothing the last few months.

On a tour of seven Midwestern States, Mrs. Crowlie said most women's complaints concerned poor quality of children's clothing and high prices.

Higgins Models 'Land' in Hyde Park Museum

Wide World

New Orleans Shipbuilder Adds to President's Collection

These four Higgins boats used by the armed forces of the United States were presented to President Roosevelt by Shipbuilder Andrew J. Higgins of New Orleans and are now on display at the Franklin D. Roosevelt library and museum here. Left to right: A model of a 50-foot tank-carrying lighter; a model of a 36-foot, troop-carrier landing boat; a model of a 37-foot general "utility" patrol and rescue boat, and a model of a personnel and equipment landing boat.

'E' War Bond Sales Climb to Near $3 Billion Mark

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (AP)—Week-end sales of $319,000,000 in the $14,000,000,000 Fourth War Loan drive, pushed total cash subscriptions last night to $11,468,000,000, or nearly 82 per cent of the goal.

Individual purchases were up $132,000,000 to $2,906,000,000, while $187,000,00 in new corporate buying sent that category to $8,562,000,000.

The Treasury, meanwhile, reported that Kansas City appeared to be the first major city to exceed its quota, with total sales of $72,485,000 against a goal of $70,000,000.

Missouri, at the same time, neared 90 per cent of its goal, with sales of $251,700,000. The State passed the 52-per cent mark for "E" bonds with sales of $38,600,000.

Radio Inquiry Cites Former U. S. Officials

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (AP)—Three former federal officials were under subpoena today to tell a congressional committee what part they had if any, in the sale of New York Radio Station WMCA to a former Assistant Secretary of Commerce.

A subpoena for Edward Noble, assistant to Harry Hopkins when the latter was Secretary of Commerce, will be issued within the next few days, Eugene L. Garey, counsel for the House Committee Investigating the Federal Communications Commission, announced.

Mr. Noble, who recently acquired the Blue Network, purchased WMCA in November, 1940, in a transaction which the former owner, Donald Flamm, said he was told was "greased from the White House Down."

Mr. Garey said subpoenas have been issued for Thomas Corcoran, former presidential adviser; William J. Dempsey, former General Counsel for the FCC and later counsel for Mr. Noble, and Leslie Roberts, former radio executive for the WPA. These three, along with David K. Niles, now a presidential aide, were listed by Mr. Flamm as having been connected with the transaction in which he sold WMCA despite his unwillingness to do so.

Mr. Flamm was recalled today to continue his story of the sale, which he began yesterday, and to elaborate on his reasons for believing he would have lost his license if he had not made the deal.

M.E.S.A. Faces Penalties If Strike Is Resumed

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (AP)—The situation arising from recent strikes in Michigan and Ohio war plants by members of the Mechanics Educational Society of America, an independent union, was called to the attention of President Roosevelt today after a spokesman for the Society hinted that further stoppages might occur.

An inconclusive hearing before the National War Labor Board on the union's labor grievances, and its demand for representation on NWLB, was followed last night by a warning that the Board would give no consideration to the complaints if the union's once-postponed strikes are resumed.

In addition, the Board voted to call the matter to the attention of the White House, explaining the action was taken so that criminal penalties and civil sanctions provided for under the War Labor Disputes Act might be invoked promptly, if further interruptions occur.

Matthew Smith, leader of the Society, after having been haled before the board to explain strikes in 44 Michigan and Ohio plants, complained that M. E. S. A., unaffiliated with either A. F. of L. or C. I. O., had no representation on the NWLB as have the two major labor groups. He demanded such representation and obtained the qualified assurances of the Board but declared:

"We called off the strike temporarily and we will no doubt call it on again when we report the pious promises of this Board to our committee."

Board members had noted that the question of representation on the NWLB of independent unions had been considered before and that it was a difficult problem to solve. One member said he felt the Board was "sympathetic" to M. E. S. A.'s problems.

The plants involved produce landing craft and other war equipment.

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"Axis air base falls to Allies"... Now what?

WHEN YOU READ that Allied paratroops have captured another enemy air base, don't be too quick to say, "Now, by using this new base, our bombers can strike even deeper into the heart of industrial Germany."

It's not quite so simple as that, by any means. An Axis air base doesn't become an Allied air base merely because it has been wrested from the enemy.

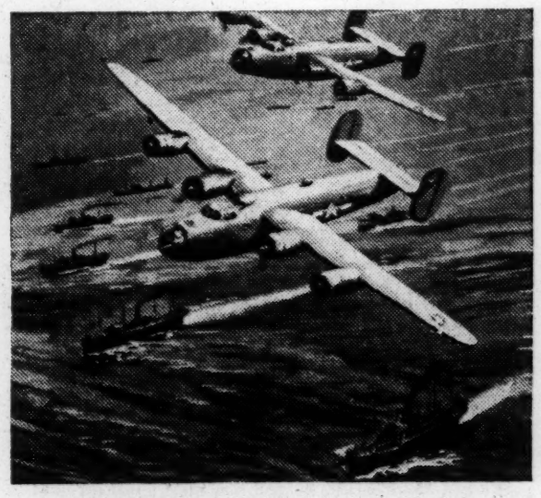
The chances are that the enemy deliberately wrecked most of the ground installations when they abandoned the base. The runways, blasted by Allied bombs, look more like quarries than landing strips. And supplies? There aren't any.

Before a single bomber can take off with its load of block-busters, there is a colossal job to be done — a job which requires the combined efforts of the airplane, the truck, the train, and the ship. That's something the communiques never tell you about . . .

1. First come the air-borne reinforcement troops, landing on the bomb-pocked runways. Then more planes, carrying an aviation engineer battalion, "pee-wee" tractors, scrapers, and lightweight construction equipment. An emergency landing strip is smoothed off for fighter planes, and for transport planes that will come in with heavier tractors, scrapers, and rollers.

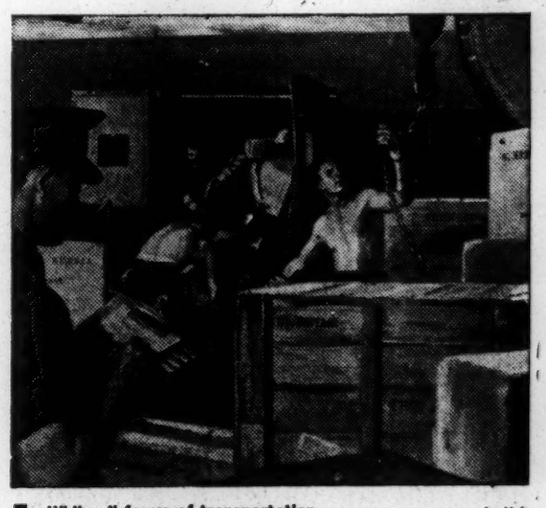
2. Then, the trucks rumble onto the field with gasoline and oil, bombs, and food. Others lug in heavy cement mixers, giant bulldozers, and tumble-buggies — so that the engineer battalions can build permanent runways for all-weather bomber operation, rebuild blasted supply depots, install water and sewage systems.

3. The heavy sluggers roar in—the big, long-range Liberators and their crews. Transports fly in, too, bringing the ground crews who will ready the bombers for action. Finally — perhaps weeks after the air base fell into our hands — the Bomber Command is ready to strike. How hard can it strike — and how long? That all depends on the vital link in the chain . . .



4. This link is the never-ending stream of cargo ships. For the problem of supply cannot be solved by air alone. Keeping a bomber base in operation is a job in which everything that rolls, floats, and flies must join forces.

The way this challenge has been met is a lesson we must remember for the peacetime years that lie ahead.



5. While all forms of transportation must team up to rebuild the postwar world, the plane, for one, must play a second, and possibly an even more important role: *that of policing this 60-hour-wide world.* The maintenance of an adequate Air Force, for years to come, will be one of the cheapest premiums America could possibly pay for insuring a lasting peace.

No spot on earth is more than 60 hours' flying time from your local airport

CONSOLIDATED VULTEE AIRCRAFT CORPORATION

From "Flying Jeeps" to Leviathans of the air — Consolidated Vultee now builds many types of war planes. When peace comes, the company will be in a position to provide the postwar equivalent of such planes, from small "air flivvers" to transoceanic passenger-and-cargo planes.

San Diego, Calif. Vultee Field, Calif. Tucson, Ariz. Fort Worth, Texas New Orleans, La. Nashville, Tenn. Louisville, Ky. Wayne, Mich. Dearborn, Mich. Allentown, Pa. Elizabeth City, N. C. Miami, Fla.

Member, Aircraft War Production Council

'Destination Tokyo' Due at Metropolitan — French Drawings on View

'North Star,' 'What a Woman' Continue for Another Week

"Destination Tokyo," a new Warner film based on submarine warfare in the Pacific, will be seen starting Thursday at the Metropolitan. The story is about an undersea craft called the U. S. S. Copperfin and the part which she played in an air attack on Tokyo. Cary Grant and John Garfield head a cast which includes Dane Clark, Robert Hutton, Warner Anderson, Alan Hale, Faye Emerson, John Ridgely, William Prince, and Tom Tully. Delmer Daves directed and collaborated on the screen play with Albert Maltz.

The companion feature will be "Henry Aldrich, Boy Scout," with a plot about a seemingly incorrigible youngster who is reformed by the application of scoutcraft. Jimmie Lydon, Charlie Smith, John Litel, and Olive Blakeney are the principal players.

★ ★ ★

'His Butler's Sister'

As plans stand at present, "His Butler's Sister" will arrive at the Keith Memorial on Tuesday, Feb. 15. Deanna Durbin, Pat O'Brien, and Franchot Tone are starred, and Evelyn Ankers is featured. Frank Borzage directed.

★ ★ ★

'Jeannie' From England

An English comedy, "Jeannie," is scheduled to arrive at the Majestic and Normandie on Feb. 16. Barbara Mullen and Michael Redgrave play the principal roles. Marcel Hellman is the producer.

★ ★ ★

Continuing Films

Extended engagements are announced for the following films:

Keith Memorial—"The North Star," with Anne Baxter and Farley Grainger, and "Gildersleeve on Broadway," with Harold Peary, now in second week.

State and Orpheum—"What a Woman," with Rosalind Russell, Brian Aherne, and Willard Parker; and "Swing Out the Blues." Second week begins Thursday.

★ ★ ★

'Old Acquaintance'

Bette Davis and Miriam Hopkins in "Old Acquaintance, based on the play of the same name by John Van Druten, will be seen starting Thursday at the Paramount and Fenway. Gig Young, John Loder, Dolores Moran, and Roscoe Karns are in the supporting cast. The companion feature will be "Minesweeper," with Richard Arlen and Jean Parker.

★ ★ ★

'Government Girl'

Begining Thursday the first-run feature at the RKO Boston will be "Government Girl," with Olivia De Havilland, Sunny Tufts, and Anne Shirley playing the principal roles in a story about housing conditions in Washington. On the stage will be Louis Prima and his orchestra, Wee Bonnie Baker, the Four Franks, and Frank Gaby.

★ ★ ★

'Random Harvest'

A return engagement is scheduled at the Exeter starting Thursday for "Ramdom Harvest," with Greer Garson, Ronald Colman and Susan Peters. Short films, including "Last Hazard" from England, will complete the program.

★ ★ ★

'Lady Takes a Chance'

At the Uptown beginning Thursday the feature films will be "A Lady Takes a Chance," with Jean Arthur and John Wayne, and "Gangway for Tomorrow," with Margo and John Carradine.

★ ★ ★

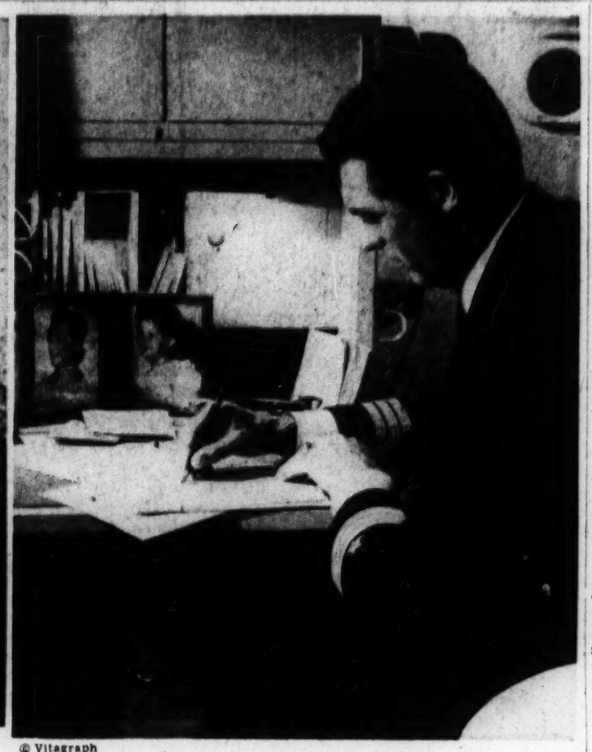
'Fighting Seabees'

Beginning Thursday the features at the Washington Street Olympia and the Scollay will be "The Fighting Seabees," with John Wayne, Susan Hayward and Dennis O'Keefe; and "O, My Darling Clementine," with Frank Albertson and Lorna Gray.

Visit of Grechaninoff

Alexander T. Grechaninoff, the Russian composer, is expected to be in town on Feb. 25 and 26 to attend the concerts of the Boston Symphony Orchestra and hear, under the direction of Serge Koussevitzky, the first presentations anywhere of his "Missa Ecumenica," for Chorus, Solo Quartet, and Orchestra. The event falls in Brotherhood Week and is understood to be planned by Dr. Koussevitzky as a sort of commemoration. The chorus of the Cecilia Society, Arthur Fiedler, conductor, is to assist. Named as soloists are Maria Kurenko, soprano; Dorothy Cornish, Contralto; Roland Hayes, tenor, and Robert Hall Collins, baritone.

Brian Aherne and Rosalind Russell
In "What a Woman," continuing at the State and Orpheum



© Vitagraph

Cary Grant
In "Destination Tokyo," coming Thursday to the Metropolitan

McAlpin

Eric Roberts
In "The North Star," now at the Keith Memorial.

On the Stage

A hitherto unheard Victor Herbert score has been acquired by Michael Todd, according to information which comes to the New York Times. Edna Ferber is being asked to write a book to go with the music, and Robert Russell Bennett will complete those orchestrations which were not finished by the composer. A summer production in Chicago is contemplated to precede a New York engagement.

★ ★ ★

Edith Atwater, Harry Ellerbe, Marjorie Lord, and John Archer will be in "The Indian Sign," new comedy by N. Richard Nash expected in New York in March.

★ ★ ★

Ivan Miller, Marjorie Davies, and Patti Brary have been added to the cast of "A Highland Fling" opening in Boston Feb. 28.

★ ★ ★

A children's theater, sponsored by the Boston Tributary Theater, has been organized and rehearsals of its first production "Rackety Packety House" by Frances Hodgson Burnett are in progress under the direction of Lillian Condos.

Today's FM Programs

WBZFM, Boston

3:00 p. m.—News; Band Concert.
3:15 p. m.—"Listen to Liebert."
3:30 p. m.—String Music.
4:00 p. m.—News; Weather; Music.
4:30 p. m.—Music You Want.
5:00 p. m.—News; Dance Bands.
5:30 p. m.—"Musicale"; Recordings.
6:00 p. m.—News.
6:15 p. m.—Serenade; Jim Boring.
6:45 p. m.—Treasury Star Parade.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—Church in the Wildwood.
7:45 p. m.—H. V. Kaltenborn, News.
8:00 p. m.—News; Weather; Music.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

WGTR, Boston and WMTW, Mt. Washington, N. H.

3:00 p. m.—Sheelah Carter, news.
3:15 p. m.—Concert Orchestra.
3:30 p. m.—Yankee House Party.
4:00 p. m.—Walter Compton, news.
4:15 p. m.—Across the Twilights.
4:30 p. m.—Detective Mystery dramas.
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Snapshots; Songs.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., news.
7:15 p. m.—"In the Gloaming."
7:30 p. m.—"Halls of Montezuma."
8:00 p. m.—Cecil Brown, news.
8:15 p. m.—Fulton Oursler; Reporter.
8:30 p. m.—Xavier Cugat's Orchestra.
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter, news.
9:15 p. m.—"Believe It or Not."
9:30 p. m.—"Soldiers With Wings."
10:00 p. m.—Network Sports.
10:45 p. m.—Sports Preview; A. Ward.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Weather; Dance Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—Guy Lombardo's Orchestra.

Today on Short Waves

Chungking—10:00 a. m.—World News in English. XGOY, 6.13 meg., 48.4 m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
London—7:00 p. m.—Britain to Newfoundland, GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102.6 m.
Caracas—7:15 p. m.—Comic Skit. YV5RN, 6.20 meg., 48.4 m.
London—8:00 p. m.—"Bridgebuilders." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102.6 m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.
Sydney—9:25 p. m.—"In Australia This Week," VLG3, 11.71 meg., 25.6 m.; VLQ6, 9.68 meg., 41 m.
London—9:30 p. m.—"Radio Theater." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102.6 m.

To Repeat Mexico Talk

Burton Holmes, who concludes his regular series at Symphony Hall Saturday afternoon with a traveltalk on "Abroad at Home," will make an extra appearance Saturday evening, repeating his lecture on "Mexico and the Volcano."

Modern Group In Collection At Providence

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Providence, R. I.

In recent years American art museums have shown an enthusiasm for drawings by masters. They have displayed wisdom in acquiring as many pictures as they can from the pencils, pens, crayons, and water color brushes of eminent artists.

Drawings provide a backlog to an art collection; they reveal the artist eager and aware, setting down an idea at the moment of inspiration, prompted to action by a stimulating vista, by a rhythmical contour, a telling gesture. The drawing may be executed roughly; the hand may approximate and improvise. Hesitancy and affirmation are preludes to eventual completed works.

In the Museum of Art, Rhode Island School of Design, Providence, there is fine group of drawings by modern Frenchmen. These little pictures, some vignettes, tell so much about those deft and inventive Parisians, the immediate forebears of the present generation of artists. Ingres proves to be the venerable elder whose developed talents were revered and imitated, whose very flawlessness evinced a reaction the scope of which is indicated in this display. Delacroix churned up motion, invented variations, promoted tensions, in the elastic lineaments of his romantic figures. Millet cultivated a meditative serenity. Corot could, he shows, be precise and linear, a contrast with the feathery foliage of his popular paysages.

The drawing of Constantin Guys makes a piquant record of the French smart set; the pictures by Seurat and Cézanne express the detachment and sobriety of their calculated procedures. There are some superb drawings by Cézanne, showing his succinctness and clarity, and revealing the gradual abandonment of details and what to him seemed trifles for a stricter and more concentrated treatment of design. Cézanne wears well. Looking at these drawings, we think ruefully of the many imitators who acquired a surface pattern from him without understanding the motivating features of design. The drawings exemplify remarkably that enviable accomplishment of a maximum effect with a minimum of means.

The Degas drawings exhibit the quick, sure, and unconventional touch of the crayon or pastel pencil.

Other drawings shown are by Signac, Daumier, Toulouse-Lautrec, Jongkind, Manet, Pissarro, Purd'hon and Barye.

D. A.

Monte Carlo Ballet

The Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo will present four novelties in the course of its engagement at the Boston Opera House, March 7-11. Matinees will be given Friday and Saturday. (The Boston Symphony Orchestra will be out of town that week.)

Works new to Boston will be "Etude," with music from Bach, choreography by Bronislava Nijinska, scenery and costumes by André Bilinski; "The Red Poppy," music by Glière, choreography by Igor Schwezoff, scenery and costumes by Boris Aronson; "The Cuckold's Fair," music by Gustave Pittaluga, choreography by Pilar Lopez, scenery and costumes by Joan Junyer; "Ancient Russia," music, Tchaikovsky's Piano Concerto No. 1, choreography by Bronislava Nijinska, scenery and costumes by Nathalie Gontcharova.

On March 23 an additional performance will be given at Alumnae Hall, Wellesley College.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Copley—"The Family Carnovsky," starring Maurice Schwartz. 8:30. Matinees Saturday and Sunday. (Last week.)

Shubert—"Rosalinda," musical play by Johann Strauss. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturday at 2:30.

Plymouth—"Jacobowsky and the Colonel," presented by The Theater Guild. Featuring Louis Calhern, Annabella and Oscar Karlweis. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week.)

Ballet

Boston Opera House—Vincent Youmans' "Ballet Revue." 8:40. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Music

Jordan Hall—Song recital by Ralph Jusko, bass. Theodore Marier, accompanist. 8:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"Princess O'Rourke," Olivia De Havilland, Robert Cummings. 3:15, 6:20, 9:30. "Swing Shift Maisie," Ann Sothern. 1:50, 5, 8:10.

Fenway—"The Fighting Seabees," John Wayne, Susan Hayward, Dennis O'Keefe. 11:40 a. m., 2:55, 6:10, 9:25. "O My Darling Clementine," Frank Albertson, Lorna Gray. 1:30, 4:45, 8.

Keith Memorial—"North Star," Anne Baxter. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:35, 6:40, 9:42. "Gildersleeve on Broadway," Harold Peary. 11:25 a. m., 2:30, 5:30, 8:34.

Kenmore—"Once Upon a Honeymoon," Ginger Rogers, Cary Grant. 2:25, 5:50, 9:10. "Beyond the Blue Horizon," Dorothy Lamour. 1, 4:25, 7:50.

Majestic—"To the Shores of Tripoli," Randolph Scott, John Payne, Maureen O'Hara. 11:53 a. m., 3:11, 6:29, 9:47. "Son of Fury," Tyrone Power, Gene Tierney. 10:08 a. m., 1:26, 4:44, 8:02.

Metropolitan—"Find the Blackmailer," Faye Emerson, Jerome Cowan. 10:10 a. m., 12:50, 3:25, 6:05, 8:45. "Riding High," Dick Powell, Dorothy Lamour, Victor Moore. 11:05 a. m., 1:45, 4:25, 7:05, 9:40.

Modern—"No Time for Love," Claudette Colbert, Fred MacMurray. 10:20 a. m., 1:05, 3:55, 6:45, 9:40. "Henry Aldrich," 9, 11:45 a. m., 2:35, 5:25, 8:15.

Orpheum—"What a Woman," Rosalind Russell, Brian Aherne. 9:55 a. m., 12:55, 4, 7, 10. "Swing Out the Blues," Alan Dinehart, Edward Fielding. 11:25 a. m., 2:30, 5:30, 8:35.

Paramount—"The Fighting Seabees," John Wayne, Susan Hayward, Dennis O'Keefe. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:30, 6:30, 9:30. "O My Darling Clementine," Frank Albertson, Lorna Gray. 11:15 a. m., 2:15, 5:20, 8:20.

RKO-Boston—"The Heat's On," Mae West. 10:42 a. m., 1:47, 4:46, 7:34, 10:14. Stage show, 12:25, 3:23, 6:21, 9:10.

Scollay—"A Lady Takes a Chance," Jean Arthur, John Wayne. 9:45 a. m., 12:35, 3:35, 6:35, 9:35. "Hands Across the Sea," Roy Rogers. 11:20 a. m., 2:20, 5:20, 8:20.

South Station Theater—"Over the Walls." "Harris in the Spring," "Grand Canyon," "Triumph Without Drums," Mountain of Eaglets," "Garden of Eatin'," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"What a Woman," Rosalind Russell, Brian Aherne. 1:01, 4:05, 7:05, 10:13. "Swing Out the Blues," Alan Dinehart, Edward Fielding. 11:30 a. m., 2:34, 5:38, 8:42.

Telepix—"R. A. F. Crash Landing," "The Grand Canyon," "Film Memories of 1900," "A Novelette," World News, cartoons. Continuous from 10:30 a. m., to midnight.

Uptown—"Around the World," Kay Kyser, Joan Davis. 2:25, 5:25, 8:20. "No Time for Love," Claudette Colbert, Fred MacMurray. 1, 3:50, 6:50, 9:40.

Washington Street Olympia—"A Lady Takes a Chance," Jean Arthur, John Wayne. 10:20 a. m., 1:10, 4, 6:45, 9:35. "Hands Across the Sea," Roy Rogers. 9:05, 11:55 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:15.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "No Time for Love," Claudette Colbert, Fred MacMurray. "Henry Aldrich Haunts a House," Jimmy Lydon. 1:45, 7:50.

Allston: "Sweet Rosie O'Grady," Betty Grable, Robert Young. "Victory Through Air Power. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "The Adventures of Tartu," Robert Donat, "Crazy House," Olsen and Johnson.

Regent: "Gorilla Man," John Loder. "Hi Diddle Diddle," Martha Scott, Adolphe Menjou.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Sweet Rosie O'Grady," Betty Grable, Robert Young. "They Came to Blow Up America." 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON — Egyptian: "Princess O'Rourke," Olivia De Havilland, Robert Cummings. "Falcon and the Co-Eds," Tom Conway, Jean Brooks. 1:50, 8.

BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "Princess O'Rourke," Olivia De Havilland. "Falcon and the Co-Eds," Tom Conway. Continuous 2-11.

Coolidge Corner: "Corvette K-225," Randolph Scott. "Never a Dull Moment," Ritz Brothers.

Cleveland Circle: "Princess O'Rourke," Olivia De Havilland, Robert Cummings. "Jack London," Michael O'Shea. 1:45, 7:45.

CAMBRIDGE — Central Square: "No Time for Love," Claudette Colbert, Fred MacMurray. "Henry Aldrich Haunts a House," Jimmy Lydon. 1:50, 8.

Harvard: "Northern Pursuit," Errol Flynn, Julie Bishop. "Dr. Gillespie's Criminal Case," Lionel Barrymore. 2, 8.

University: "Flesh and Fantasy," Charles Boyer, Barbara Stanwyck. 2:50, 6:10, 9:30. "Swing Shift Maisie," Ann Sothern. 1:30, 4:45, 8:05.

DORCHESTER — Dorchester: "The Mad Ghoul," E. Ankers. "Pistol Packing Mama."

Codman Square: "Crime School," Humphrey Bogart. "Girls on Probation," Ronald Reagan. 1:30, 7:45.

Franklin: "Swing Shift Maisie," Ann Sothern. "Adventures of Tartu," Robert Donat. 1:45, 8.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Swing Shift Maisie," Ann Sothern. 3:45, 9:38. "Adventures of Tartu," 2, 7:38.

Park: "Happy Land," Don Ameche, Frances Dee. "Dancing Masters," Laurel and Hardy.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Swing Shift Maisie," Ann Sothern, James Craig. "Adventures of Tartu," Robert Donat. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "In Old Oklahoma," John Wayne, Martha Scott. 2:30, 8:15. "Yanks Ahoy," William Tracy, Marjorie Woodward. 4:16, 9:56.

MALDEN—Granada: "Henry Aldrich Haunts a House," Jimmy Lydon, Charlie Smith. 1:58, 5:06, 8:14. "No Time for Love," Fred MacMurray, Claudette Colbert. 3:15, 6:23, 9:31.

Mystic: "The Strange Death of Adolph Hitler," Gale Sondergaard. 2:05, 8:30. "Around the World," Joan Davis, Kay Kyser. 3:20, 7, 9:45.

Maplewood: "Lost Horizon," Ronald Colman, Jane Wyatt. 3:12, 9:12. "It Happened One Night," Claudette Colbert, Clark Gable. 1:22, 7:22.

Orpheum: "Henry Aldrich Swings It," Jimmy Lydon, Charlie Smith. 2:20, 8:05. "There's Something About a Soldier," Evelyn Keyes, Tom Neal. 3:30, 9:15.

Strand: "True to Life," Mary Martin. 3:10, 8:25. "Tarzan's Desert Mystery," Johnny Weismuller, Nancy Kelly. 1:55, 7, 9:50.

MEDFORD — Medford: "Young Ideas," Susan Peters, Herbert Marshall. "The Unknown Guest," Victor Jory.

Fellsway: "Girl Crazy," Mickey Rooney, Judy Garland. "Submarine Alert."

MELROSE—Melrose: "Thousands Cheer," Gene Kelly, Kathryn Grayson. Bond Show tonight.

NATICK—Colonial: "Penny Serenade," Cary Grant, Irene Dunne. "Reveille with Beverly," Ann Miller, Bob Crosby. 1:45, 7:45.

NEEDHAM — Paramount: "Princess O'Rourke," Olivia De Havilland, Robert Cummings. "Hi Buddy," Dick Foran, Harriet Hilliard.

NEWTON — Paramount: "Swing Shift Maisie," Ann Sothern, James Craig. "True to Life," Mary Martin, Franchot Tone.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Good Old Days," "She's for Me," Grace McDonald, David Bruce. 2, 8.

Strand: "Guadalcanal Diary," Preston Foster, William Bendix. "The Good Fellows," Cecil Kellaway, Helen Walker. 2, 8.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Camee: "Thank Your Lucky Stars," all-star cast. "Taxi, Mister," William Bendix. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Golden Boy," William Holden, Barbara Stanwyck. 2:09, 7:54. "I Married a Witch," Fredric March, Veronica Lake. 3:53, 9:38.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "A Lady Takes a Chance," Jean Arthur, John Wayne. "Gangway for Tomorrow," 2, 8.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "My Kingdom for a Cook," Charles Coburn. "Mystery Broadcast," Nils Asther, Ruth Terry.

Coolidge: "Girl Crazy," Mickey Rooney, Judy Garland. "Submarine Alert," Richard Arlen, Wendy Barrie.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "Princess O'Rourge," Olivia De Havilland, Robert Cummings. "Hostages," Luise Rainer, Paul Lukas.

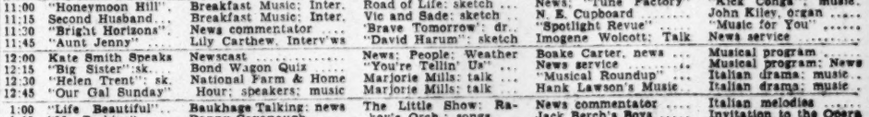
WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Princess O'Rourke," Olivia De Havilland, Robert Cummings. "Hi, Buddy," Dick Foran, Harriet Hilliard.

WINCHESTER — Winchester: "Johnny Come Lately," James Cagney, Grace George. "Hi Diddle Diddle," Martha Scott, Adolphe Menjou.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

Tonight • 6.30 p.m. • Yankee Network
THE WORLD'S FRONT PAGE
News From Monitor Correspondents



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00 "Mary Marlin"; sk.	Morton Downey, songs	"Woman of America"; sk	Sheelah Carter, news	Musical Fantasy
3:15 "Caribbean"; drama	"A to Z in Novelty"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Concert orchestra	Musical Fantasy
3:30 News; Snapshots	State Dep of Education;	Pepper Young's Family	Yankee House Party;	Gene Autry and Cowboy
3:45 "Help Wanted"	guest speaker; orch.	"Right to Happiness"	Variety show; orch.	Jamboree
4:00 Broadway Matinee;	Show Tune Time	Backstage Wife; sketch	Walter Compton, news	News; Mystery Melodies
4:15 Guest stars; News	Newscast	Stella Dallas; sketch	Musical Roundup	Mystery Melodies
4:30 Life to the Front	Musical Poll of Hits	Lorenzo Jones; sketch	Mystery Drama with	Woody Herman's Orch.
4:45 'Your Income Tax'	Musical Poll of Hits	Young Widder Brown	Santos Ortega	Harry James' Orch.
5:00 Five O'Clock Follies	All Star Dance Parade	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	News; Sammy Kaye's Or
5:15 Evelyn Howe, m c	Dick Tracy; sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	"Archie Andrews"; dr.	Irish Melodies
5:30 Follies; Music	Jack Armstrong"; sk.	"Just Plain Bill"; sk.	"Chick Carter"; sketch	Irish Melodies
5:45 American Women	Captain Midnight"; sk.	'Front Page Farrell'; sk.	"Superman" sketch	News service
6:00 Comment; News	Terry and the Pirates	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Musicale
6:15 Texas Rangers	Newscast	Kay Ivers; Melodeers	Snapshots; Songs	Labor union speaker
6:30 Lyn Murray's Show	"Jerry and Sky"	"Jesting With Jesters"	The World's Front Page	March to Victory
6:45 News; 6:55 J Harsch	Singing Stars; Talk	Lowell Thomas, news	Music Rendezvous; Talk	Sports of the Day
7:00 'I Love a Mystery'	Income Tax Talk	Fred Waring's Orch.	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:15 Harry James' Orch	Treasury Star Parade	J. W. Vandercook, news	Drama; In Gloaming	Richard Sallinger, news
7:30 'Easy Aces'; sketch	The Lone Ranger; west-	"Strings That Sing"	"Halls of Montezuma";	Irish-American Musical
7:45 'Easy Aces'; sketch	ern drama	John Barry, comments	Marine Corps pgm.	Program; J. Kiley, me
8:00 Monty Woolley and	Watch World Go By	"Mr. and Mrs. North"	Cecil Brown, news	"This Is France"
8:15 Sammy Kaye's Or	Lum 'n' Abner; sketch	comedy mystery drama	Fulton Oursler Reports	Bill Dooley's Orch.
8:30 Drama, with Jean	"My Best Girls: The	Beat the Band: Hilde-	Xavier Cugat's Orch.	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45 Hersholt: News	Bartletts": drama	garde; H. Sosnick's Or.	L. Romay; D. Rodney	Dr Hans Nathan; Music
9:00 Frank Sinatra Mu-	Network program	Eddie Cantor's Show:	Gabriel Heatter, news.	Classical Album: Liszt's
9:15 sical Variety Show	Network program	guest, Ginny Simms	"Believe It or Not"	Piano Music
9:30 Jack Carson Var.	'It's Happening to Me';	"Mr. District Attorney"	"Soldiers With Wings";	Classical Album: Liszt's
9:45 Show; Roy Rogers	P. Muni, narrator; Dr.	"Mr. District Attorney"	Olivia de Havilland	Piano Music
10:00 Moments in Music:	J. W. Vandercook, news	Kay Kyser's College of	Network sports	Local sports
10:15 Great Britain	Sammy Eisen's Orch.	Musical Knowledge	Network sports	Local sports
10:30 Morton Gould's Or	'The Symphonette,' M.	Kay Kyser's College of	Network sports	Local sports
10:45 Alec Templeton	Piastro, conductor	Musical Knowledge	Sports Preview; A. Ward	Local sports
11:00 News; Weather	News	News; E. N. Eddy, news	News service	News service
11:15 Entertained Jam	Dick Jurgen's Orch.	Weather; Bump Hadley	Weather; Dance orch.	Johnny Long's Orch.
11:30 Joseph Szigeti,	Fishermen's program	Music You Want	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	Day's End; music
11:45 violinist; orch.	Lou Bresse's Or.; News	Music You Want	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	Day's End; News

Thursday's Programs

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; Musical program	Organ; Weather; Music	
7:15 News; Music	Newscast	Dress Parade; Weather	News comment	
7:30 Music; News	Musical Alarm Clock	News service	"Happy Hank"	New England Fellow-
7:45 ews; Rideout	Music; News; Weather	Spike Jones' Orchestra.	Musical Clock	ship: religious program
8:00 News of the World	Martin Agronsky, news.	"The Wax Museum"	News service	Newsreel of the Air
8:15 Caroline Cabot	Church in Wildwood	"The Wax Museum"	Food; Songs; News	Newsreel of the Air
8:30 Carl Moore's Club	News service	Listen, Milady"	Louise Morgan	Newsreel of the Air
8:45 Carl Moore; News	Newscast	Talk on food	Louise Morgan; Weather	Newsreel of the Air
9:00 P. Fortescue, Inter	Breakfast Club	Mildred Carlson, talk	News; "Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15 School of the Air:	Breakfast Club	"Modern Romances"; dr	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30 Far & Near Tales	Club	Wartime Food News	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time; recording
9:45 Food Fair	Club	News service	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time; News
10:00 "Valiant Lady"	"Sweet River"; drama	Lora Lawton; sketch	News; "Tune Factory"	Music for the Missus
10:15 American Stories	Women and the War	Robert St. John, news	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Studio speaker
10:30 "Open Door"; sk.	Fishermen's Pgm; News	"Helpmate"; drama	"Yankee Tune Factory"	'Goin' Shoppin' With
10:45 Bachelor's Children	'The Listening Post'; dr	Musical program	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Marie Mason"
11:00 "Honeymoon Hill"	Breakfast Music; Inter.	Road of Life; sketch	News; "Tune Factory"	
11:15 Second Husband	Breakfast Music; Inter.	Vic and Sade; sketch	N. E. Cupboard	"Kick Conga"; music.
11:30 "Bright Horizons"	News commentator	"Brave Tomorrow"; dr.	"Spotlight Revue"	John Kiley, organ
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Lilly Carthew, Interv'ws	"David Harum"; sketch	Imogene Wolcott; Talk	"Music for You"
12:00 Kate Smith Speaks	Newscast	News; People; Weather	Boake Carter, news	News service
12:15 "Big Sister"; sk.	Bond Wagon Quiz	"You're Tellin' Us"	News service	Musical program; News
12:30 "Helen Trent"; sk.	National Farm & Home	Marjorie Mills; talk	"Musical Roundup"	Italian drama; music
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Hour; speakers; music	Marjorie Mills; talk	Hank Lawson's Music	Italian drama; music
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	Baukhage Talking; news	The Little Show; Ra-	News commentator	Italian melodies
1:15 "Ma Perkins"	Danny Cavanaugh	kov's Orch.; songs	Jack Berch's Boys	Invitation to the Opera
1:30 B. Flynn, news	Danny Cavanaugh	News service	Music in Variety	Treasury Star Parade
1:45 "The Goldbergs"	Fishermen's Pgm; News	"Mary Foster"; sk.	Cedric Foster, news	Odds & Ends; Music
2:00 Dramatic sketch	Rodriguez & Sutherland	The Guiding Light"; sk.	News; Music Roundup	Curtain Time
2:15 Dramatic sketch	Mystery Chef; food facts	'Today's Children"; sk.	"Yankee Kitchen"	Curtain Time
2:30 'We Love & Learn'	Concert Hall	'Light of the World"; sk.	"Yankee Kitchen"	The Pepper Shaker
2:45 'Perry Mason"; sk.	Concert Hall	'Melodies of Home"	Crosscup-Pishon Post	News service
3:00 "Mary Marlin"; sk.	Morton Downey, songs	Woman of America"; sk	Sheelah Carter, news	Musical Fantasy
3:15 Caribbean; Drama	'Scout Heroes"; speakers	'Ma Perkins"; sketch	Concert orchestra	Musical Fantasy
3:30 News; Hollywood	Studio orchestra; guest	'Pepper Young's Family	Yankee House Party;	Gene Autry; Cowboy
3:45 "Help Wanted"	speaker	'Right to Happiness"	Variety show; orch.	Jamboree
4:00 Broadway Matinee;	Show Tune Time	Backstage Wife; sketch	Walter Compton, news	News; Mystery Melodies
4:15 guest stars; News	Newscast	Stella Dallas; sketch	Musical Roundup	Mystery Melodies
4:30 Pets' Information	Musical Poll of Hits	'Lorenzo Jones'; sketch	Julia Sanderson; piano-	Frankie Masters' Orch.
4:45 Interview; Date	Musical Poll of Hits	'Young Widder Brown'	organ; songs; P Barnes	Teddy Powell's Orch.
5:00 "Five O'Clock Fo-	All Star Dance Parade	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	News; Ray Noble's Or.
5:15 lies"; E. Howe	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	"Archie Andrews"; sk.	Irish songs
5:30 Follies; Music	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	'Just Plain Bill'; sketch	"Chick Carter"; sketch	Irish songs
5:45 American Women	"Captain Midnight"; sk	'Front Page Farrell'; sk	"Superman"; sketch	News service
6:00 'Page One'; News;	Terry and the Pirates'	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Musicale
6:15 CBS World News	Newscast	Alvino Rey's Orch.	Musical Roundup	Moment Musicale
6:30 "Musically Yours"	"Jerry and Sky"	"Serenader"; songs	The World's Front Page	March to Victory
6:45 News; 6:55 J Harsch	Singing Stars; Talk	Lowell Thomas, news	Music Rendezvous; Talk	Sports of the Day
7:00 'I Love a Mystery'	'Star for a Night"; Or.;	Fred Waring's Orch.	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:15 Harry James's Or.	amateurs; Lucille Ball	J. W. Vandercook, news	"In the Gloaming"	R. Sallinger, news; Talk
7:30 "Mr. Keen"; dr.	'Fighting Coast Guards'	Bob Burns, "Arkansas	"Confidentially Yours"	Studio speaker
7:45 "Mr. Keen"; dr.	'Fighting Coast Guards'	Traveler"; Variety	Fred Lang, news	Studio speaker
8:00 Suspense; C. Rug-	Watch the World Go By	Fanny Brice; F. Mor-	Fulton Oursler Reports	Studio speaker
8:15 gles; "Suspicion"	'Lum 'n' Abner'	gan; Hanley Stafford	Moods for Moderns	Billy Dooley's Orch.
8:30 Death Valley Days	America's Town Meeting:	"The Aldrich Family,"	"Human Adventure"; dr.	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45 Death Valley; News	'How Should Axis War	starring Dickie Jones	'Human Adventure'; dr.	Irish music
9:00 Major Bowes Ama-	Leaders Be Tried"	Music Hall; B. Crosby;	Gabriel Heatter, news.	Classical Album: Gilels;
9:15 teur program	America's Town Meeting	guest; Mischa Auer	"Believe It or Not"	Symphony No. 3, B
9:30 Dinah Shore Show;	Bob Chester's Orch.	Joan Davis; J. Haley;	'Ask Your OPA'; Round-	Minor
9:45 dr.; music; guest	Dance orchestra; Dram.	show; Basil Rathbone	table; 'Ration Roundup'	Classical Album
10:00 "The First Line";	J. W. Vandercook, news	Abbott & Costello; Va-	Henry Gladstone, news.	News service
10:15 U. S. Navy drama	Sammy Eisen's Orch.	riety; Chas. Laughton	Biographical Sketches	Raymond Scott's Orch.
10:30 "Romance"; Dick	'The Symphonette,' with	"Lincoln Day" Address	Judge Jones; Farm Labor	Tommy Tucker's Orch.
10:45 Haymes; g'st; or	M. Piastro, conductor	by Gov Bricker of Ohio	Drama; Music; Weather	Lawrence Welk's Orch.
11:00 News; Rideout	Newscast	News; E. N. Eddy, news	News service	Will Bradley's Orch.
11:15 "Unrationed Jam"	Glen Gray's Orch.	Weather; "Off Record"	Griff Williams' Orch.	Larry Clinton's Orch.
11:30 "Viva America";	Fishermen's program	Music of New World;	George Auld's Orch.	Day's End; music
11:45 Latin-Amer. Music	Dance orchestra; News	"Barracks-Battlefields"	George Auld's Orch.	Day's End; News

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (MOVIES)

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Merriest Man-Hunt in Kisstory!
Rosalind RUSSELL
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"WHAT A WOMAN"
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—plus—
"Swing Out The Blues"

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Training Courses Planned For Girl Scout Leaders

Women's Activities

By Alice Myers

Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Nationally known Girl Scout professionals are coming to Boston this month to give a series of training courses for volunteer leaders and administrative committees.

The series has been planned by the New England Region Girl Scouts in the belief that youth training cannot be shelved to make way for other wartime emergencies. "Youth are the emergency and the future for which we fight," explained Mrs. James L. Faden, President of the Massachusetts Girl Scouts, in announcing the courses.

Miss Ann Roos, special Field Adviser for the national organization, will conduct the first all-day session tomorrow at the Massachusetts headquarters at 87 Beacon Street. The meeting begins at 10:30. Miss Roos has taught Scouting techniques in every State in the Union and in England as well. She has also given special courses at the New York School for Social Work and George Williams College in Chicago.

Roundtables on Girl Scout Finance will be conducted on Feb. 14 and 15 by Miss Teresa Carter, member of the national staff who has carried on Scout work in Hawaii and all parts of the United States. While in Boston, she will make a special study of the functions of the various committees which advise on Massachusetts Scout activities, and she will work with near-by Councils to extend the scope of the local organization.

Miss Frances Morse, national camp adviser, will meet with chairmen of finance, public relations, program, training, and camping committee on Feb. 17 to discuss the promotion of the outdoor program. Miss Morse believes that camps, which give young people an experience in group living, are real laboratories for democracy.

On Feb. 23, Miss Marie Gaudette will give a course for leaders on "The Nature Program for Brownies."

Low Salaries

Increases in the cost of living make it impossible for girls to live on salaries of $1,000 to $1,500 without some form of subsidy, it was agreed last night by over 100 workers who attended a "hearing" at the Boston Y. W. C. A.

Most of the young women present were typists, file clerks, insurance and department store employees, or other white collar workers, who are in the so-called stable-income group. They said they could no longer maintain themselves without family help or borrowing money.

Sponsored by the student and working-girl groups of the Y. W. C. A., the meeting was addressed by Jane Oliphant, stylist at Filene's; Valerie Hunt of the Association's staff, and Dr. Kirtley Mather of Harvard, who gave a report on the recent "white collar" hearings before a Senate Subcommittee on Wartime Health and Education. Miss Dorothy Paulson, Boston public school teacher, was chairman.

Discussion of the working-girl's budget presented by Miss Oliphant brought out that a girl in this salary group can no longer feed herself adequately on the 25 per cent allocated to food. Neither can she buy clothes that will last, out of the amount set aside to cover that item in the budget. Several girls complained that the inferior quality of today's clothing requires more money for upkeep. They can't afford this upkeep yet they are expected to look as well dressed as ever at their jobs. The utterly inadequate $4 a year allotted to stockings was said to be typical of the budget problems faced by persons in this salary group.

D. of M. to Meet

The Daughters of Massachusetts will observe Presidents' Day with a reception at the Women's Republican Club at 1:30 p. m. Among the guests of honor will be Mrs. Edwin Troland, First Vice-President of the State Federation, and Mrs. Howard T. Spaulding, Sixth District Director. The latter will be presented with a second afghan for the Sixth District's sunroom at Fort Devens. The afternoon's entertainment will include a program by the Braintree High School Girls' Choir. Mrs. Guy Corliss, President, will preside.

Thursday Programs

West Roxbury Junior Women's Club—Annual Guest Night, at the Parish House of the Unitarian Church, Center Street, 8 p. m. Mrs. Harold Greene Arnold will speak on "'Jane Eyre' and Its Background." Miss Estelle Howard will sing, accompanied by one of the Club's junior advisors, Mrs. George Cuneen. Mrs. Mildred Sawyer is President.

Newton Center Woman's Club—Formal opening of the All-Newton Artists Exhibition arranged by Mrs. Carroll Sarty and Mrs. Walter D. Knight. Mrs. Vaughan Dabney will be tea hostess. The Gallery will be open to the public each afternoon except Sunday from 2 to 4:30 from tomorrow through February 24.

Bank Examiner Shifts Announced

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (AP)—Gibbs Lyons will resign Feb. 29, as Chief National Bank Examiner of the New York Federal Reserve District to become President of the First Stamford (Conn.) National Bank.

Preston Delano, Comptroller of the Currency, in announcing this today said Frank W. Kirppel, Chief Examiner of the Boston District, will succeed Mr. Lyons and that Michael J. Hurley of Boston will replace Mr. Kirppel.

Mr. Lyons, a native of Jackson, Ga., has been a bank examiner since 1920.

Bay State Concern Fined

A fine of $2,990 for child labor law violations assessed against a Massachusetts firm is reported by New England officials of the United States Department of Labor.

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Dealers in Public Comfort

Three Veterans in the Hotel Service

A total of 75 years of making the public feel at home away from home is the story behind these men. D. B. Stanbro, Manager of the Hotel Statler in Boston; Alfred Benedetti, ice cream chef, and Arthur G. Dreher, steward at the same hotel, went to New York recently to attend a banquet given by Hotels Statler, Inc., for those who had served 25 years or more with the organization. Mr. Stanbro was hired by the late E. M. Statler in Buffalo, and Mr. Benedetti and Mr. Dreher began work for Mr. Statler in St. Louis.

Nail-Pulling Machine Adds To Savings in Ordnance Work

War Activities in New England

And now it's two nail-pulling machines the Boston Army Ordnance District officials are talking about as an example of efficiency in wartime production that is "saving nearly $275,000 a month in dunnage lumber costs."

Described today by Col. John C. Solberg, Commanding Officer of the Boston District, as powerful enough to pull 40-penny spikes out of heavy oak timbers, the nail-pulling machines have just completed an initial one-month's test at the Ketterkenny Ordnance Depot in Chambersburg, Pa. During that time 670,000 feet of reclaimed lumber was processed with the help of the nail pullers, an increase of 70 per cent production over the old hand-pulling system.

Dunnage lumber is used to tie around ship cargoes and to protect stored materials against damage. It is valuable either to block, stay or brace outgoing shipments of ordnance materials, hence is vitally necessary in order that guns and war materials get to the fronts in good order.

With the machines, Colonel Solberg stated, 2,000 board feet of lumber can be processed in one hour, or from 20,000 to 21,000 feet a day. The pullers extract between 250 and 300 pounds of nails in one day. Freed of nails the lumber moves along a conveyor line at the Ketterkenny depot to a saw where it is trimmed to prescribed lengths desired for dunnage.

The pullers were developed by Lieut. M. R. Ghidakel, assistant maintenance officer at Ketterkenny, who found two old discarded shapers, cleaned them, made a few mechanical changes and additions, and turned them into power tools.

Last summer before the pullers were developed, a crew of 30 women performed the reclamation work, aided by a group of men for pulling the larger nails imbedded in heavy timbers. The work was hard and took time. Today it is easy and rapid. Other ordnance districts are expected to make use of the new machine idea.

Mayor Faces Draft

From 2-A to 1-A went Mayor J. Albin Anderson, Jr., of Springfield today, who is scheduled for preinduction physical examinationson March 18. He was the first Mayor to get a 1-A classification. Although the Mayor had not asked for deferment, his draft board recommended an appeal to the Selective Service Presidential Appeals Board.

He is now the first Mayor to be called up for physical examinations in New England under Class 1-A, following the denial of his appeal made at the suggestion of his local board. The Mayor is the father of two children.

'Mustering Out' Pay

Applications for mustering out pay today reached a total of nearly 5,000 from veterans discharged between the dates, Dec. 7, 1941, and Feb. 3, 1944, the Army's regional finance office reported today.

Although yesterday started off with less than 100 applications, following the receipt of nearly 2,000 on Monday, a rush developed yesterday afternoon and is expected to pick up again this afternoon. This morning's applications were small in comparison. But it's after noontime when the jams resume.

Stage Door

Boston's Stage Door Canteen entertainment tomorrow evening in the Boston Young Men's Christian Union Building will revolve around "A Wee Bit Of Heather" acted, sung, and played by Ann and Angus Ross, accompanied at the piano by Gladys C. Eastman of Westwood.

Ted Straeter's Hotel Statler Orchestra will make its third Canteen appearance on Thursday. Other variety numbers are by Lucy May, blues singer, Billy Dooley's orchestra, Edward Green from the Hotel LaSalle, John Karlen, comedy and dance act, Hum and Strum and Madeline Starr from the "Seven Seas."

Six Bay State High School Pupils Cited by Science Clubs of America

Six Massachusetts senior high school students—three boys and three girls—today were among a nation-wide group of 260 pupils who have been awarded honorable mention citations for outstanding work, in the third annual Science Talent Search.

The Bay State students, according to Watson Davis, director of Science Clubs of America, who made the announcement, were: Margaret Dawn O'Day, of Arlington; Pauline Augur of New Bedford; Hazel B. Faber, of North Dartmouth; John Carleton Roberts, of Auburndale; Robert Edward Erickson, of Everett; and Frederic R. Crownfield, of North Abington. All except John C. Roberts were attendants of public secondary schools.

The honorable mention awards will be called to the attention of scholarship-awarding colleges and universities, Mr. Davis said. He pointed out that such honorable mentions have in the past meant the practical equivalent of college scholarships.

The Davis statement also announced that 40 finalists among the top 300 entrants in the Search have already been selected. These finalists will compete for $11,000 in Westinghouse Science Scholarships at the Science Talent Institute in Washington, D. C. next month.

The natural science scholarships are awarded by the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company as a contribution to the advancement of natural science in the United States.

Judges in the contest are Dr. Harlow Shapley, Director of the Harvard Observatory; Dr. Harold A. Edgerton, Director of the Educational Opportunities Service at Ohio State University; and Dr. Steuart Henderson Britt, Washington psychologist.

Boston to Have Philippine Center

The Philippine Government has approved opening a Philippine Center in Boston, and a four-story building at 227 Commonwealth Avenue is being furnished for this purpose.

In addition to serving as information center on Philippine affairs, for all the New England States, it will be headquarters for various Filipino clubs or associations now in existence or to be formed later. The aim is to foster the well-being of the Filipinos, both residents and transients, in New England.

Defense Group In N. H. Cuts Its Activities

The Week in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 9—Activities of the New Hampshire State Council of Defense are being extensively curtailed as a result of consultation between Gov. Robert O. Blood and Federal officials.

Plans call for a gradual switch of the Council's activities from wartime protection to postwar planning and wartime participation in civilian activities apart from direct protection. The protective phase, as in many other States, will be on a stand-by-basis.

The Governor warns that the war is not yet won and that "it is of utmost importance that the so-called war services programs, which include those for Victory Gardens, salvage, bond drives, and others, be continued with the full effort and co-operation of everyone."

During the last fiscal year the Defense Council cost the State more than $33,000 and in addition $2,300 was expended in the activities of the "Scrap for Victory Division."

Special Session

It is generally conceded that it will be practically impossible to keep the approaching special session of the State lawmakers from taking up matters other than soldier voting. Representative George W. Angus of Claremont and Representative David O'Shan of Laconia have already indicated that they will seek to end the extra $3 poll tax legislated last year to pay the State soldier bonus. They will contend that other State incomes have increased sufficiently to take care of this expense. Another group of lawmakers is considering trying to get a preferential delegate primary bill through during the special session. Of course, the recent attention given Rockingham Park through investigations may come in for legislative airing.

Bogus Coupons

About a half-dozen New Hampshire filling stations have signed consent orders closing down their operations from a few weeks to several months in connection with the drive against counterfeit gasoline rationing coupons. And the OPA has no pleasant words for New Hampshire filling stations found to possess the counterfeits.

The bogus coupons believed to have flowed in from Massachusetts, are the B-2 and C-2 varieties, and have been selling for $2.50 per sheet of eight coupons. The cases of a dozen filling stations, other than those who have already agreed to consent closings, are before the State OPA. The OPA says there is no reason why filling stations should be caught with the counterfeits as they are of extremely poor quality and are available only in loose form, never with the standard covers provided by ration boards.

Twenty-Six Plead Not Guilty To Betting Charges

Twenty-six defendants pleaded not guilty today when arraigned in East Cambridge District Court on charges ranging from registering horse bets and setting up and promoting lottery, and conspiracy to do both these things. The men were arraigned on idictments handed down yesterday by a Middlesex County Grand Jury. A series of raids made Jan. 25 under the direction of District Attorney Robert F. Bradford in eight Greater Boston communities resulted in the arrest of the defendants.

All were placed under $1,000 cash bail each, and were given 10 days to file special pleas.

The defendants were: Wesley Jonah of Waltham, Antonio Lauricella of Watertown, Jack Fuld of Dorchester, Thomas J. Cronin, Roxbury, Charles F. Deery, Andrew S. Paqui, and John Vartanian, all of Watertown, Guy J. DiPietro and Arthur Nickotpolous of Cambridge, Alfred Forte of Allston, Carl Freedman of Roxbury, Salvatore Montuori, Brighton, Frank Palmissano, Medford, Ralph Contario, East Boston, Myer Sherman, Roxbury, Julius Pernakoff, Mattapan, Vincenzo Lucido, Boston, Melvin Goldenberg, Chelsea, Milton Thomas, Boston, Abraham Fox, Dorchester, Gerald H. Osborne, West Newton, Fritz E. Hudelund, Waltham, William Regan, Cambridge, Charles Howard, Roxbury, Francis Ryan, Cambridge, and Samuel Weiner of Roxbury.

Ration Dates for Consumers

Meats, Butter, Etc. — Brown stamps "V," "W," and "X" now valid; all three expire Feb. 26. Stamps "Y" become valid Feb. 13, "Z," Feb. 20; both expire March 20.

Red stamps, Book 4, numbered "8" and lettered "A" through "M" and remaining 96 brown points in Book 3, now valid for purchase of pork from farmers. Number 8 coupons in Book 4 good for 10 points each, regardless of point value printed on them.

Sugar—Stamp 30 now valid for five pounds, good through March 31.

Stamp No. 40 in Book 4 became valid on Feb. 1 for 5 pounds for home canning. Good through Feb. 28, 1945.

Canned Goods—Green Stamps "G," "H," and "J," now valid; expire Feb. 20.

Green stamps "K," "L," and "M"now valid expire March 20.

Gasoline "A"—No. 9 coupons now valid; expire May 8.

New B-2 and C-2 coupons now good for 5 gallons each. B-1 and C-1 coupons still good for 2 gallons each. Expiration dates vary. Each coupon must be endorsed in ink with State and registration number.

Fuel Oil—Period 3 coupons good until March 14. Period 4 coupons now valid. (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons).

Shoes—Stamp No. 18 and Stamp 1 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 now valid for one pair. Both good indefinitely.

Stoves—Rationing began Aug. 24; purchase certificates obtainable from local boards.

Tires—New deadline for tire inspection for B and C book holders Feb. 29.

New prewar and synthetic tires now restricted to "C" cars with mileage of more than 601. New "war tires" of reclaimed rubber available to "B" holders and low-mileage "C" book drivers.

Mill Strikers Defy Army and Stay Out

Draft inductions of Fall River textile strikers in line for military service were reported today as a substantial possibility, following refusal of members of three independent unions to return to their jobs after the Army occupied seven textile mills here. The National War Labor Board has sanctions it can apply as penalties, among them the release of occupational deferrals from the draft.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Feb. 9 (AP)—The nine-week-old textile strike continued today as members of three independent craft unions refused to return to work in seven mills taken over by the Army under a Presidential order.

Continuance of the strike, which has affected 6,000 employees, was voted unanimously last night at a mass meeting attended by representatives of the loom fixers, knot tiers, and slasher tenders.

John J. Potts, President of the Knot Tiers Union, said the membership was determined to stay away from their jobs despite the recommendation of Col. Curtis G. Pratt, Army representative, who called for their return under a contract now in effect between the Textile Workers' Union of America, Congress of Industrial Organizations, and the Fall River Textile Manufacturers' Association.

Fall River Strike In Tokyo Radiocast

By the Associated Press

Reflecting the close attention with which American labor problems are followed in Axis countries, the Tokyo radio broadcast today an item which the Domei news agency said had been received via Lisbon.

(1) "A dispatch from Fall River, Mass., said that the United States Army took over operation of seven textile plants last night at the direction of Roosevelt owing to a strike by independent unions which struck against C. I. O. contracts with the mills."

First Case of Kind

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9—Refusal of textile strikers in Fall River, Mass., to return to work upon seizure of their mills makes the first instance of the kind in the country, it was reported here today by Government officials.

Race Study Group Officers Elected

Senator John D. Mackay (R) of Quincy has been elected Chairman of the Special Recess Commission Studying Race Discrimination, it has been announced. Representative Clarence F. Telford (R) of Plainville was elected Vice-Chairman and Representative John A. Serino (R) of Cambridge, Clerk.

Other members of the Commission are: Representative Fred A. Blake (D) of Gardner, Prof. Morris Lambia of Harvard and Seaton W. Manning and Lee Friedman of Boston.

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New British-French Pacts Seen Helping Peace Plans

By J. Emlyn Williams

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 9—The two agreements signed between the British Government and the French Committee of National Liberation yesterday are welcomed here as convincing proof of the growing understanding between the two authorities and the British and French peoples which are considered essential to victory and a properly based peace in Europe.

These two agreements constitute a definite step toward the restoration of France as a great power.

For though postwar problems are untouched in the agreements, since France cannot at present be committed beyond responsibilities connected with the pursuance of the war with the Axis, nevertheless such far-reaching financial economic understandings must have important political consequences. The French committee emerges with an enhanced prestige and authority which should have favorable reactions in France itself.

Exchange Rates Fixed

The establishment of a fixed rate of exchange of 200 francs to the pound sterling is accepted by both the French and British currency expects as equitable and it is assumed that the United States Government, having been informed of transactions, the dollar rate of 50 francs to a dollar will be automatically extended over the whole French Empire, except Indo-China [still in Japanese hands].

The delay in reaching an agreement was attributed here to the necessity for a joint British and French approach to Syria and Lebanon as to the future exchange rate of the Levant pound which remains 883 piastres to the pound.

The second agreement, which extends a two-way application for lend-lease between Britain and the French Committee, establishes a sound financial basis for their joint prosecution of the war. Since it is retrospective the agreement makes earlier French purchases very largely a matter of a book-keeping routine.

Because of differences among the Fighting French themselves, Anglo-American public opinion has often appeared to underestimate the contribution the French are making to Allied cause.

Good Sized Army

Militarily there is now an army of 400,000 organized and equipped (mainly from United States' arsenals) fighting in Italy and it is confidently expected that a second French expeditionary force will be ready to co-operate in the decisive assault on the European mainland.

The Allies are also greatly indebted for the supplies of rubber and oilseeds from French equatorial Africa as well as fruit and minerals from North Africa, which are important items on the trade side.

Sir John Anderson, Chancellor of the Exchequer, announcing the new agreements in the House of Commons, described them as "a happy augury for our future financial and economic relationship with France."

It is not too much to say that the British public welcome the agreements as being also a continuation of the understanding which Prime Minister Churchill and Gen. Charles de Gaulle did much to improve at their Marrakesh meeting.

Invasion Chief

Associated Press from United States Navy

Rear Admiral R. K. Turner

Commander of amphibious forces in invasion of Marshall Islands.

Dive-Bomber Tactics Adopted By Air Force in Australia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLINGTON, New Zealand—The Australian Air Force has adopted dive-bombing tactics and has been carrying them out in locally built war-planes used against the Japanese in New Guinea, it has been disclosed officially. Australia became the first British Empire country to use this favorite Axis method of aerial attack against an Axis partner.

The Australians did this by adapting their home-built Wirraway, a local version of the North American Harvard Trainer, redesigned by Wing Commander L. J. Wackett from a model created two years before the war began, for use as a dive bomber. Wings have been strengthened, structural changes made and landing-flap surfaces extended to gain the attributes of diving brakes. Using this instrument, the Australians began training airmen in the "straight down" technic.

One of the features of the air war is the British prejudice against the dive bomber. It is to be explained, in part, by the fact that during the Battle of Britain 60 Stukas were shot down in a single day during attacks on one convoy. But is is by no means mere Army prejudice. In fact chief opposition to the dive bomber comes from the RAF which can prove with figures that the performance of a converted fighter bomber is superior to that of a dive bomber.

Value of Dive Bomber

Nevertheless, anyone stationed in this theater of war cannot help but know that the dive bomber has made its mark on the general pattern of conflict. With fighters diverted, with antiaircraft fire thrown off momentarily or batteries knocked about and especially when land forces hold fluid positions, the dive bomber has its own value and Australians have recognized it.

Possibly their association with United States air formations which have used the dive bomber with deadly effect against the Japanese helped the Australians make up their minds about this method of waging war. R. A. A. F. fliers are now taught how to dive almost straight down on an enemy battery. Taking advantage of the "blind vertical"—the funnel in which the guns cannot fire because of their limited elevation.

They are also taught how to use skill and craft to offset the vulnerability of the dive bomber; how to use cloud cover, how to swoop out of the sun against a target, and other less publicized tactics. They are trained to fly in formation in defense against Axis fighters and use their fire power to the limit.

Learn How to Dive

Australians also learn to dive in such a way that their attack will be controlled and get experience in fighting the 'blackout' which comes at the end of a dive. Fitness aids in this, so emphasis is placed on physical training in the courses of dive-bomber pilots.

Australians sniff at such devices as the screaming sirens with which the Nazis dived on to the opposing forces in France. This sort of stuff, it is said, is effective against green troops, but with hardened veterans you want results.

It is admitted here that the future of dive bombing, at least on land, is still open to debate. After a brilliant beginning it has run into some bad breaks, but it is believed American technical genius will have an important effect on this branch of the air war and Australians are determined to have the trained personnel ready when the United States turns over the expected dive bomber which will combine the power and speed of the level bombing plane with the menace of high angle attack.

Soviet Denies Expansion Plan

MOSCOW, Feb. 9 (AP)—The Soviet trade union magazine War and the Working Class today characterized as Nazi-inspired any suggestions that the new powers recently granted the 16 Soviet republics in the field of foreign relations were designed to achieve territorial gains.

At the same time, the publication scoffed at suggestions that the Soviet Union would "return to isolationism." In another long article, a writer named Tolchenov blueprinted how the continent should be invaded, pointing out where the blow ought to be delivered and how.

The leading article said it was natural for the individual Soviet republics to become federalized, noting that Russia was the biggest country in Europe and had the largest population. The population of the Ukraine, it added, exceeds that of France, while that of White Russia exceeds Belgium, Holland, Portugal, and Sweden.

The publication declared that suggestions that the reorganization was made in preparation for including other countries into the U. S. S. R., to serve as an instrument of a "policy of expansion" or to serve as a means for a "policy of force in the framework of the United Nations" were all "versions" and "guessings" bearing the Berlin label.

Referring to isolationism, the magazine said, "the world remembers that several years before the war reactionary leaders of a number of countries carried on a policy of isolating the U. S. S. R., which cleared the way for the fascists to gain power to wage war."

The invasion article said that "the landing operations of the Allies south of Rome confirms the existence of unprotected intermediate lines on the European coast."

Soviet Plan Studied

LONDON, Feb. 9 (AP)—Deputy Prime Minister Clement R. Attlee told Commons today it is still too early to determine the precise effects of Soviet Russia's action in granting 16 Soviet states the right of self-rule and the power to make separate treaties.

The statement followed a question by Rhys John Davies, who has urged that the British Government grant similar status to parts of the British Empire, including Scotland and Wales, as a counterstroke to the Soviet action.

"Changes in our Constitution," Mr. Attlee replied, "will spring from the needs of the character of our own people, rather than from any comparisons with the Constitutions of other countries."

Chungking Waits

CHUNGKING, China, Feb. 9 (AP)—China is prepared to deal with the autonomous Soviet republics fringing upon its territory but must first wait for official notification of their powers from Moscow, Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs K. C. Wu indicated at a press conference today.

Another Government spokesman said food prices in Chungking had risen 22 per cent in one week, and declared the Government would take severe measures against the "black market," in which there has been a sudden jump in the value of foreign currency as against the Chinese dollar.

You Savvy Hear-Im Talk Belong Place?

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLINGTON, New Zealand—Pidgin English, that lingua franca of Melanesia, is being properly organized for the first time as the result of the Pacific war.

Both Army and Navy now instruct some personnel in pidgin English. The Army has issued a phrase book to units in some areas, and Robert A. Hall, Jr., has compiled an analytical grammar covering the language, with texts and a vocabulary. Back on the home front the tendency is to attach appendixes to new books on the area, covering the commonest phrases in use.

One such adjunct was printed in "The Making of Modern New Guinea," issued by the Institute of Pacific Relations, and has also been issued separately to help meet the demand for a guide through the new, strange tongue.

Nevertheless, Allied fighting men in the Southern Pacific will have to learn their way around and adjust themselves to island variations in the basic tongue just as the college graduate, bearing his unaired French across the Atlantic, has been given pause by Parisian argot. For, like the French, the natives can speak exceedingly fast, and they talk with an accent all their own which makes the words sound as if they were uttered in a foreign tongue.

Despite difficulties, the ordinary American can obtain a working knowledge of pidgin in a couple of months. He will find in the course of his practical studies, however, that far from pidgin being a tongue in which he can ad lib his way to success, he is dealing with one tongue which the years have encrusted with many minor rules, and which places inventiveness at a heavy discount.

Precise Phrases Needed

The white man in the Pacific quickly discoverers something known to old timers for many years, that anything less than explicit instructions are a waste of time. He finds that while the natives are not dumb they can act dumb when it suits them, and that the surest way to mark one's self out as a victim is to show that one does not "savvy the talk."

This discovery means that the white man who wants results settles down to work at pidgin English and get a command of it which does not come from books. As in other tongues, a man will find he does not really have the language until he can think in it.

The real discovery made by a man who turns to pidgin English as an instrument is that, however ridiculous its individual phrases may sound, it is far from absurd-sounding when spoken well. It is in fact a colorful word pattern, and it is a tricky pattern because the limited number of word forms means that a single word may have to do the work of six.

Moreover, far from being a debased and comic tongue solely useful for communications with natives, it is a channel of understanding between Europeans and Asiatics, and even among British and Germans. This was especially the case in New Guinea and the Solomons.

The basic simplicity of the language, more apparent than real, is its greatest trap. For grass can mean grass, or it can mean beard, feathers, fur, or hair. Fight can mean to hit or to be hit, which may seem fair enough, but consider its implications—to be hit by a piece of wood, to beat a drum, to play a piano or to mash potatoes.

Few Words Invented

One begins to appreciate the complexities of life encountered by the new exponent of pidgin English when one arrives in the Pacific and finds that instead of being something encased between the covers of a book pidgin has grown into something which is fundamental in getting what one wants done. But by persistence one will soon learn to mold phrases to give emphasis, to relieve pent-up emotions in time of crisis and to shout the praises of one's men when they achieve the unexpected. Also to tell them where they get off.

The problem is not simple as can be seen from the fact that missionaries long resident in the area have prepared Bibles and prayer books in written pidgin which bears no resemblance at all to spoken pidgin, and would not be recognized by any native even if a European most accurately followed the strange phonetic words printed in these books.

There is this about pidgin: once one has acquired it, it sticks. One gets to like turning it over in the mind, rephrasing the most exalted passages, and it is surprising how much they suffer when reduced to the common level of basic intelligibility. Therefore future compilers of American language dictionaries are going to have some need for knowledge of the tongue if they are to account for the arrival of various strange words in the United States about this time. From New Guinea and the Solomons servicemen are returning with their vocabularies plentifully besprinkled with gems from this strange language.

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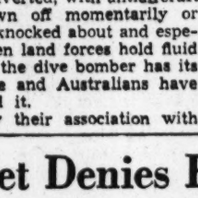

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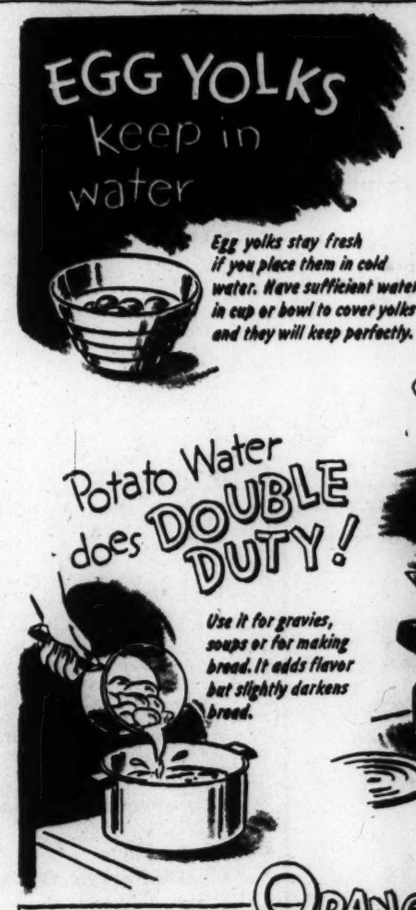
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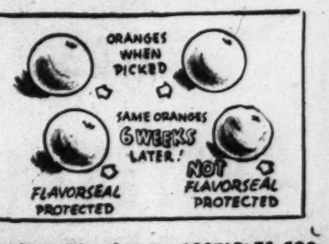

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U. S. Farm Methods to Help Middle East Increase Crops

By Joseph G. Harrison

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Middle East

CAIRO, Feb. 9—Farm methods developed in the Western part of the United States are now coming to the rescue of farmers in the Middle East.

New American techniques in both irrigation and dry-farming are being offered to this oldest agricultural area in the world as part of the effort to boost production of foodstuffs for a rapidly expanding population.

The first two sessions of the Mideastern Conference on Agricultural Development, which is running from Feb. 7 through the 10th have been devoted to the most thorough discussion of these new means of farming in arid areas. With experts from all mideastern countries reviewing what has been done to date to increase the amount of desert and semidesert subcultivation, American delegates are explaining what has been done in the United States under almost identical conditions.

It is expected that this preliminary exchange of information in dry-land farming methods will be followed by many others which could be of considerable benefit not only to the Middle East but to the United States as well.

In fact, American farming authorities who have visited this part of the world have emphasized the remarkable similarity which exists between it and agricultural areas of such states as California, Arizona, New Mexico, Utah, and Nevada. Both regions have adequate sun and productive soil but neither has enough rain to permit ordinary farming as it is known in Europe or the eastern part of America.

Since each has had to turn to extensive irrigation and dry-farming, it is anticipated each has much to teach the other.

Called by the Middle East Supply Center, the present conferences are designed to tackle the basic task of providing more food for an area which has never been adequately fed and which has found its problems considerably increased by the war.

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Associated Press from Marine Corps

Marines Swamp a Road to Japanese Airfield

That is to say, there was no road on the Island of New Britain; so when United States Marines headed for the airfield at Cape Gloucester Airport, which was captured from the Japanese, they had to make their own road, picking their way through swamps on logs and by wading.

Badoglio Annuls Fascist Laws Against Jews

NEW YORK, Feb. 9 (AP) — The Bari Radio said last night the Italian Government of Premier Pietro Badoglio had published a decree abrogating "all racial laws promulgated by the Fascists," and restored "all civil and political rights to Italian citizens of the Jewish race."

"Measures depriving Jews of citizenship and former state employees of their posts have been annulled," according to the domestic radiocast, reported by the United States Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Service.

Italian Jews Aided

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The Badoglio Government's decree restoring civil and political rights to Italian Jews is a sequel to the action of the Allied Control Commission for Italy in setting up a special body to deal with problems arising from the anti-Jewish measures of Fascist and German authorities.

Aiding Italy's oppressed Jews has become a vital problem since the stringent anti-Semitic decrees recently imposed by the Mussolini Government in northern Italy has caused thousands of Jews to flee into the areas now under Allied control.

News that 60,000 Jews have recently been arrested by the Wehrmacht and Fascist police in the northern Italian peninsula has gone almost unnoticed in this country. This, however, has been only a small part of the persecutions heaped upon the Italian Jews.

Eyewitness accounts say the hardships imposed upon the Jews in Italy have been as severe as those imposed in Berlin. A concentration camp has been established especially for non-Aryans at Piacenza. Conditions there rival those at Dachau, the most notorious of the German concentration camps.

Although Mussolini dabbled shamefully in anti-Semitism, the Italian people never responded to its dictates with anything but disgust.

It was not until Hitler took over what was left of the Duce's shattered government, set up the phony "Republic" in Northern Italy, and imported one of his anti-Semitic specialists, an agent named Ausderfuenter who had been directing persecutions of Jews in Holland, to take charge of the business in Italy, that the circle of terror in Europe was completed.

Soldier Vote Stays in Dim Light

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9—With a temporary lull in the Congressional tangle over the soldiers' vote bill, the Administration started its fight for enactment of President Roosevelt's "cost of food law" in the subsidy question, while at the same time the C. I. O. and the National Farmers Union urged Mr. Roosevelt to veto the newly passed $2,315,000,000 tax bill as "inadequate."

The Senate yesterday passed a qualified version of the Federal ballot proposal for soldiers urged by President Roosevelt.

To be emphatic about it, the Senate actually passed the Lucas-Green bill twice, each time by a narrow margin.

By vote of 47 to 38 it passed the bill as a separate measure and sent it to the House where it may serve as the core of a new bill.

Prior to that the Senate voted 46 to 40 to write the same measure as an amendment into the House-approved Rankin bill which advocates turning the whole matter over to the States, in a fashion which the President calls a "fraud."

Confusing as yesterday's action was it is no more confusing than the whole course of the fight on this controversy.

The record to date follows:

On Dec. 3 the Senate originally rejected the President's Federal ballot proposal and accepted a bill merely urging the states to take appropriate action in getting soldiers to vote. This was passed 42 to 37, and Mr. Roosevelt called it a "fraud."

The House on Feb. 3 also rejected the Administration plan, offered as the Worley bill, the vote being 224 to 168 in rejecting the amendment. Later the House passed the Rankin bill, similar to that initially passed by the Senate, 328 to 69.

In the meantime the Senate, however, had a change of heart. It yesterday passed the type of Federal ballot bill which it had previously rejected. Thus, it has sent to the House two different proposals on the same subject.

Presumably the matter now goes to the Senate-House conference for another long struggle to iron out differences. No end to the controversy is in sight.

The version passed yesterday makes many concessions to the states'-rights school and is far from being a complete Administration victory.

It really provides a dual system of voting, with use of Federal ballots only when state ballots are not available.

In its original form the opposition charged the proposal was slanted to aid Mr. Roosevelt's re-election and to help Democrats rebuild their control in Congress.

As the Senate bill passed it requires soldiers to write in the names of candidates of their choice. They cannot vote the straight ticket by making a cross. Since most soldiers will not know the name of their Representative, and many will not know the name of their Senator, this version should effectively disenfranchise those servicemen if they use the alternative ballot so far as Congress goes.

The bill also requires servicemen to use the state ballot if their home states have enacted adequate absentee-voting laws for that purpose; on the other hand, soldiers may use Federal ballots if they make affidavit they have not received a state ballot.

Kreisler Signs Contract To Play on Radio Program

NEW YORK, Feb. 9 (AP)—Fritz Kreisler, famed violinist, announced yesterday he had signed a contract for a series of five radiocast appearances, the first in his career.

The contract, at an unstated figure, calls for the first radiocast this coming summer, with the others spaced within the next nine months. He will appear in the concert series conducted by Don Voorhees on Monday nights via the National Broadcasting Company. It is listed as "The Telephone Hour" under the sponsorship of the Bell Telephone System.

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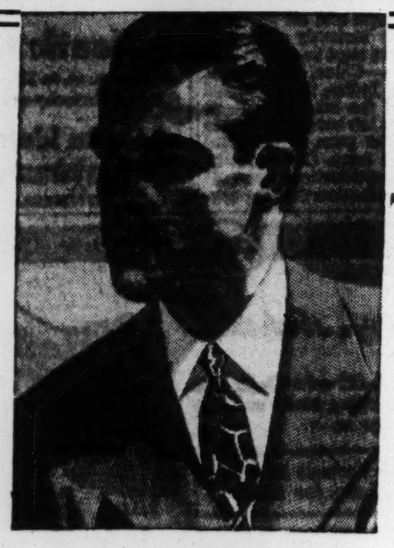
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Charges of Soviet Against Vatican Denied by Sheen

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (AP)—Monsignor Fulton J. Sheen, in sharply worded criticism of Soviet agitation against the Vatican, declared yesterday that it is only natural for the Roman Catholic Church to be opposed by a government "that has between 8,000,000 and 10,000,000 political prisoners doing slave labor in Russia."

"No democratic nation has charged the Vatican with 'lack of sympathy,'" the Roman Catholic Prelate said in a statement.

"Only the Fascists, Nazis, and the Soviets have done so, and that is because the Vatican condemned all three."

The Government-controlled press in Soviet Russia published charges that the Vatican supported Fascism—Franco in Spain and Mussolini in Italy—and Nazism in Germany. Yesterday Tass, the official Soviet news agency, quoted a German refugee along the same lines, and Monsignor Sheen commented.

"The second blast of the Soviets became necessary because the first fell flat."

The Tass story was written around a pamphlet by Leopold Mannaberg emphasizing what was termed "the leading role the Vatican played in the Fascists' and Nazis' rise to power." It was published in New York and distributed in this country.

Monsignor Sheen said, "When the Soviets declare that the Vatican is the enemy of democracy, they mean it is the enemy of their kind of democracy."

"The Vatican, which teaches that democracy 'does not consist in the power to lay unreasonable and capricious demands upon subjects,' must necessarily be opposed by a government that already has between 8,000,000 and 10,000,000 political prisoners doing slave labor in Russia.

"The Soviets are right in citing no facts, offering no proofs and giving no references. Not a single document is quoted to sustain their contention. Perhaps in the interval between this and the last blast they learned that the Church did not bless either Mussolini or Franco.

"Why does the Soviet want the Vatican shorn of power? Because the Vatican is the only obstacle in Europe to its barbarization by the Soviets.

"Now that Stalin attacks one of the four freedoms, we make use of the fifth freedom—the right to say thanks for showing us the serpent beneath the flower."

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★ *Kansas is one of the 11 western states served by the Union Pacific Railroad. Subsequent advertisements of this series will feature other states.*

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THE Strategic MIDDLE ROUTE

Plane Attacks Turn Tide for Allies at Nettuno

Continued from Page 1

ments, strategists spoke hopefully of getting "our ground and air forces into China as early as possible" for the showdown against Nippon.

The Navy imposed a policy of semi-secrecy in announcing that the fleet and air arm are swinging punches elsewhere in the Marshalls. The Navy did not disclose the targets, figuring that communication between those supply-severed bases and Japan are precarious and lack of the information would seriously impede the enemy.

Based at Kwajalein's spacious lagoon, a large and as yet unchallenced fleet—not even attacked by enemy submarines — was alert against attempts to succor the enemy's Marshall garrisons.

"Organized resistance on Kwajalein Atoll has ceased and its capture and occupation have been completed," Admiral Chester W. Nimitz announced. Conquest was completed eight days after Kwajalein was invaded Jan. 31.

The victory "definitely shortens communications to the South Pacific and Southwest Pacific and helps to speed up the war."

Admiral Nimitz firmly believes Japan cannot be defeated from the sea alone and said Feb. 8, after returning from the Kwajalein inspection, his objective is "to get our ground and air forces into China as early as possible."

He hinted strongly his Navy, Army and Marine Corps forces intended to take a leading part in the China offensive.

Lack of Air Cover Costly to Japan

By the Associated Press

Namur Island, Feb. 6 Delayed

Lieut. Gen. Robert C. Richardson, Jr., said today that the costly heavy-walled concrete fortifications such as the Japanese built on Kwajalein atoll were "fragile as a China cup" without airplane protection.

After inspecting the enemy's positions captured on Kwajalein, Roi, and Namur Islands, the Commanding General of U. S. Army Forces in the Central Pacific Area said:

"The big point to me is how fragile fortifications like these are if they cannot be protected by planes."

Italy:

Cisterna Blasted By Allied Bombs

American troops have occupied about one fourth of stubbornly defended Cassino, and approached the crest of Mt. Cassino in a full-strength assault, front dispatches said, while in the invasion beachhead to the west Allied planes struck heavily at the German bastion town of Cisterna.

They opened a full-scale assault on Mt. Cassino, driving at one time within 75 yards of the famous Benedictine monastery on its summit.

The furious crag-to-crag assault on this hill was co-ordinated with the drive into Cassino itself, where Americans seized several more fortified buildings.

United States planes poured tons of bombs on Cisterna to damage that main strong point of the Nazi line around the invasion beachhead below Rome.

American Mitchells in morning and afternoon raids pounded buildings in Cisterna where the enemy had concealed tanks and guns, and crewmen said the bombs leveled a large part of the town, 15 miles northeast of Anzio.

Cisterna has been a model town of the Pontine agricultural development. The Germans have converted it into a fortress. From it they have launched some of their heaviest attacks on the beachhead.

Allied planes flew 1,500 sorties throughout the day, striking hard at German troop concentrations, airfields, and rail yards over a wide area, and losing not a single plane.

More guns were brought up to join the artillery barrage supporting the American assault against Cassino to the east, and fighting continued in the streets of that key town. United States forces made slight gains in the mountains to the northwest.

The Germans still hold the greater portion of Cassino, the crest of Mt. Cassino overlooking it, and still cling to a corridor leading to the town.

Medium bombers, besides hammering Cisterna, bombed the railyards at Siena north of Rome.

Allied warships also joined in the assault, bombarding Formia, on the Gulf of Gaeta below the beachhead and blowing up an ammunition dump.

Heavy bombers blasted rail yards at Verona and Prato and airfields at Tarquina and Viterbo, while fighter bombers lashed at shipping off the Dalmatian coast.

The British destroyer Mauritius and Dutch gunboat Flores participated in the bombardment near Formia.

Russia:

Russians Advancing On Krivoi Rog

Russian troops closed in on the iron center of Krivoi Rog from three sides and also advanced in the direction of the Black Sea ports of Kherson and Nikolaev after breaking the long and tenacious German defense in the Dnieper Bend at Nikopol

The Germans have large numbers of infantry, tanks, and artillery at Krivoi Rog. There was no sign of withdrawal despite the threat of almost certain encirclement. The only railroad still open to the iron center leads to Dolonivka, a junction 40 miles west on the Nikolaev-Kiev line.

Red Star reported the arrival of spring in the Dnieper Bend after one of the most phenomenally short and mild winters in generations. The newspaper said fruit trees were budding and grass was green in the meadows and that "roads exist only on maps," since actually they are quagmires of sticky mud.

Loss of Krivoi Rog on top of Nikopol, where 15,000 Nazis were reported to have been killed and 2,000 captured, would be a heavy blow to Germany's war industry. Vital metals from these centers has fed the Nazi war machine for the past two years. Krivoi Rog is about 60 miles northwest of Nikopol.

After Gen. Feodor I. Tolbukhin's Fourth Ukrainian Army had liquidated the German-held bridgehead on the south bank of the Dnieper River opposite Nikopol, General Malinovsky's veterans stormed the city itself, climaxing a great four-day battle.

With Nikopol safely in Russian hands, General Malinovsky then sent his right wing toward Krivoi Rog from the captured rail junction of Apostolovo, 22 miles away.

Nikopol was taken only after house-to-house fighting, dispatches declared. Tremendous stores of booty were abandoned by the enemy and a Russian communiqué asserted "the victory has returned to the country one of the largest industrial centers of the Ukraine."

German prisoners were quoted by the communiqué as saying that Hitler had ordered the Nikopol bridgehead, 75 miles long and 21 miles deep, to be held at all costs. Formidable defenses in depth, dominated by heights manned by powerful siege guns, were blasted by the Russian onslaught, which wiped the Germans from their last hold on the Dnieper except for positions far to the north above Gomel.

Reporting the bridgehead victory, the communiqué said the Russians "dismembered enemy troops into sections and . . . routed seven divisions."

Forty other towns were captured in the Russian drive, which liquidated the tip of the German Army's easternmost position in Russia.

As General Malinovsky's army converged on Krivoi Rog, other Russian forces under Gens. Nikolai Vatutin and Ivan S. Konev were crushing remnants of 10 German divisions trapped near Cherkasy, 65 miles further north.

On the Baltic front, Russian troops under Gen. Leonid A. Govorov were driving on the big German defense stronghold of Luga, on the Leningrad-Pskov-Warsaw railway. The Soviet communiqué said they had advanced 10 miles in 24 hours against strong enemy resistance. Further south, several towns fell to Gen. M. M. Popov's forces in the Novosokolniki area.

The Russian communiqué made no mention of developments in the Red Army's drive into Estonia along the coast of the Gulf of Finland or the progress of Russian forces in the Rovno and Lutsk areas more than 400 miles west of the Dnieper Bend.

By a Staff Artist

Italian Beachhead Holds

Black looped line shows extent of territory in Nettuno and Anzio beachheads. The Germans are making determined attacks on these beachheads with superior forces, but Allied airmen still have the advantage.

German "Atlantic Wall" installations for the third time in little more than 24 hours along with RAF medium, light, and fighter-bombers.

The daylight formations swung out after RAF night bombers struck objectives in Germany and France, including the Rhone aircraft engine factory at Limoges, without loss.

British Bostons, Mitchells, Mosquitoes, Typhoons, and Hurricanes joined in the assault on Nazi installations in Northern France which were attacked twice by Marauders Feb. 8, and have been bombed almost daily for two months. Fighters escorted the bombers.

The renewed pounding followed day-long attacks upon the Continent Feb. 5, highlighted by a heavy Flying Fortress blow upon Frankfurt, Germany.

Yugoslavia:

Germans Advance Along Adriatic

A new German offensive along the Adriatic coast in Slovenia was reported by the Free Yugoslav Radio, which said that fighting in other sectors was of a local character.

An earlier communiqué said Nazi forces in the Croatian Province of Lika had been strengthened and had captured the railway station of Perusic, on the Belgrade-Split line, after two days of fierce fighting.

The Yugoslav Partisans claimed to have inflicted a heavy defeat on Axis troops near Gacko, 45 miles south of Sarajevo.

South Pacific:

13 Japanese Planes Downed at Rabaul

Allied airmen have shot down 13 more Japanese planes over Rabaul, New Britain, making it 111 enemy aircraft reported destroyed there so far this month.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur's communiqué said Mitchell medium bombers and Liberator heavies, with fighter cover—more than 150 planes—struck Lakunai airdrome at midday Feb. 6 with 124 tons of bombs. The planes were from Admiral William F. Halsey's bases in the Solomon Islands.

Air Over Europe:

France Hit Again By Allied Bombers

United States Marauders went back to Northern France to pound

Burma:

Chinese Advance In Hukawng Valley

Chinese forces have scored further gains against the Japanese in the Hukawng Valley in northern Burma but on the Arakan front north of Akyab the Japanese still are on the offensive against Allied hill positions, a communiqué from Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten's southeast Asia headquarters said today.

The Chinese have wiped out pockets of enemy resistance and cleared the west bank of the Tanai River west of Taipha Ga where the Chinese are seeking to push out the enemy to allow completion of the new Ledo road through the area.

Eight-Day Marshall Battle Ends 25-Year Tokyo Rule

Continued from Page 1

a strong series of pillboxes, air-raid shelters, and interlocking underground installations on Feb. 2. The Japanese were blasted out with heavy dynamite charges, flame throwers, artillery, and tanks.

Except for two organized counterattacks by units of 60 men, there was little Japanese retaliation. The counterattacks came at night and were successfully opposed. Final organized resistance on the northeastern tip of Kwajalein was pinched off at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon.

Yesterday the infantry landed on Ebeye, a major Japanese seaplane base. They were opposed by 400 or more Japanese who were liquidated by noon.

According to Maj. Gen. Charles H. Corlett, commander of the 7th Army Division, his troops have been having a "pretty hard time." General Corlett estimates that more than 150 men were killed and 700 wounded in taking the southern part of Kwajalein Atoll. Shellfire and bombing undoubtedly saved many Americans.

Heavy Japanese Losses

At Roi and Namur, Marine losses were 120 killed, 400 wounded, and 65 missing. There were an estimated 4,500 Japanese on Kwajalein and Ebeye, 3,500 on Roi and Namur. Kwajalein, shaped like a boomerang, was the biggest and best-defended island and therefore, was the most difficult to take.

The occupation of Kwajalein Atoll affords an excellent lagoon anchorage, a refuelling and supply base, and has potential bomber and fighter facilities from which to maintain the momentum of the accelerating Pacific war. It brings us two thirds of the way from the United States along the Central Pacific road toward Tokyo—closer to the Japanese capital than any other United Nations force has approached.

Hitler Flouted Naval Staff And British Sank Scharnhorst

Scharnhorst

Continued from Page 1

Navy Command. It was Adolf Hitler himself who issued the order, overriding the objections of his naval experts in much the same manner that he has been brushing aside advices of his Army commanders.

Available information strongly indicates the German Admiralty never thought of using the Scharnhorst at that particular moment. Her skipper, Captain Hofmaier, was not aboard. He was on leave. Three weeks before he had been given a month's leave by Admiral Kumitz, who had told him that the Scharnhorst would not go into action for at least two months.

Naval Cadets in Crew

At any rate, the Admiral said, it would not be used until repair work on its sister vessel, the Tirpitz, could be finished. Consequently, Captain Hofmaier granted leave to his first gunnery officer, most of his division's officers, about half of the ship's experienced noncommissioned officers and radio men. It is noteworthy that none of the officers and men on leave was recalled in the end, but that some 40 naval cadets were put on board to complement the crew.

On Dec. 22, our sources disclose, Admiral Karl Döenitz, Commander in Chief of the German Navy, was asked by the Führer's headquarters what steps he had taken to intercept an Allied convoy reported en route to Murmansk. Admiral Döenitz is said to have replied that, since no planes were available, all that could be done was to launch a submarine attack. The appropriate orders, he added, already had been given to the U-boat Group North.

Specifically asked why he did not send the Scharnhorst against the convoy, the Admiral is said to have declared that the lack of an adequate protecting force made such a course impractical.

Thereupon the Admiral was told, according to our informants, that, if need be the Scharnhorst would have to sail unprotected, since it was imperative to prevent the convoy from reaching port. However, no decision was made on Dec. 22 nor during the next two days.

Order Signed by Hitler

On the morning of Dec. 25, the final order arrived. It was signed by Adolf Hitler. About 10 hours later the Scharnhorst steamed out from Altenfjord, accompanied by an entirely inadequate destroyer force. Twenty-four hours later, on Dec. 26, at 8:40 p. m., caught between British cruisers that protected the Murmansk convoy, and British battleships that had rushed to the scene, the Scharnhorst went down. Only 40 of her crew of almost 1,000 men could be rescued.

British Admiralty communiqués show that, even without the arrival of the British battleships, the Scharnhorst would not have been able to fulfill her mission. The British cruisers already were chasing her, and the best she could hope for was to escape without major damage. By disregarding elementary principles of naval strategy, Hitler provided another example of what Prime Minister Churchill called once "the touch of the master hand."

German Who Quit Nazis at Istanbul Is Embassy Clerk

ISTANBUL, Turkey, Feb. 9 (AP)—A German who deserted the Nazis and gave himself up to the British several days ago was officially identified by allied spokesmen today as Erich Vermehren, clerk to the Military Attaché in the Germany Embassy here and a son of the German authoress, Petra Vermehren.

Herr Vermehren's wife, the former Countess Elisabeth Plettunberg, accompanied him. His mother is now in Lisbon.

The young clerk and his wife declared they deserted the Germans because they were disgusted with Nazi brutality. He is said to possess detailed information of greatest value. At the Germany embassy he served directly under Dr. Paul Leverkuehn, Assistant Military Attaché in Turkey.

Herr Vermeheren said he and his wife reached Allied-controlled territory despite every effort by Germans in Turkey to apprehend him. Under investigation by the Gestapo, he disappeared several days ago. German Ambassador Franz von Papen interrupted a vacation in the Bursa Mountains to rush back to Istanbul in order to direct an investigation of his disappearance.

Allies By-Pass Enemy In Pacific War Strategy

Pacific

Continued from Page 1

with bringing Japan to its knees have decided to avoid frontal attacks as much as possible, and to take advantage of Japan's great weakness—extended lines of communications.

It has been a long haul since the southern progress of the Japanese was halted at Guadalcanal.

The assault on Guadalcanal was made with inadequate resources, and utilized methods which had not been battle-tested. The ultimate ejection of the Japanese was primarily due to the pluck and energy of the United States Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and their air components.

From the slender foothold obtained at Guadalcanal, operations were projected against Japanese strongholds to the northward as strength and materials became available, and the Nipponese were driven from or contained in the various other islands of the Solomon group.

Keynote of Strategy

The immobilizing of and by-passing of Japanese garrisons was a decision of great moment, and is the keynote of the strategy which has been and can be expected to be followed in operations throughout the Western Pacific.

In conjunction with the naval activities to the northward, Gen. Douglas MacArthur developed a correlated drive along the northern coast of New Guinea, culminating in the occupation of the Cape Gloucester area in western New Britain. In this campaign the Japanese were frequently by-passed, cut off, and dissipated.

Some months ago the Navy and Marines seized a beachhead at Empress Augusta Bay, midway up the west coast of Bougainville, and proceeded to establish a sizable airfield. This move was audacious to the point of throwing into the discard the previously accepted principle of war that strong enemy forces should never be left on the flank of an advance. Up to perhaps 40,000 Japanese troops were advisedly by-passed in Bougainville and the adjoining island of Choiseul. So far the coup has been successful and it appears that these troops have been left to wither in their tracks.

Rabaul's Strength Sapped

From the Augusta Bay airfield and those at Cape Gloucester, Lae, and elsewhere in New Guinea, and from Navy carriers, Rabaul has been subjected to air attacks which are rendering it useless to the Japanese as a base.

In the meanwhile the Navy moved into the Ellice Islands, and then pinched off the Japanese bases in the Gilbert Group where heavy going was experienced at Tarawa.

Recently the advance was pushed into the Marshall Islands with another classic by-pass. Instead of striking at Mili, Maloelap, Wotje, and Jaluit on the fringes of the group, the greatest naval force ever assembled boldly struck at and took Kwajalein atoll in the center of the Marshall Group.

Japan's naval and air strengths have been seriously depleted. What remains must be spread over many fronts—China, Burma, the Netherlands Indies, the Mandated Islands, and the homeland. Even Paramushiro has been subjected to attack by the guns of a United States naval force. Consequently, Japan's communications are vulnerable an dthe interlocking system of island bases on which the Japanese relied for keeping enemies thousands of miles away from their home islands will fail to fulfill their mission.

Strong Defenses at Truk

Truk, the base in the Carolines, is Japan's strongest defense outpost, and through it flow the lines of communication to the bastion of islands on which Japan relies for the defense of its new empire. Japan has had years in which to provide adequate fortifications at Truk.

Consequently, we may presume that Truk will be by-passed. After the remainder of the Japanese bases in the Marshalls are either taken or effectively neutralized, we can expect Wake to be retaken, following which there will be a series of heavy air raids on Truk by shore and carrier-based planes.

Eventually the strategy of keeping Japan's naval and air strengths thinly spread, and "leapfrogging" through its island bases, will place the Allies in a position to isolate the Japanese archipelago, bomb its industries, and land on its shores.

The opinions contained in the above article are those of the writer and are not to be construed as reflecting the views of the Navy Department or of the naval service at large.

Argentina Arrests Axis Spy Suspects

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Feb. 9 (AP)—The German Military Air Attaché Gen. Friedrich Wolf, the Japanese Naval Attaché Rear Admiral Katsumi Yukishita, and his assistant Capt. Tadasi Kameda have been detained after an investigation showed they participated actively in espionage in Argentina, the Federal police announced yesterday.

The three were termed leaders of spy activities.

They have been placed under house arrest, the announcement said, adding that much evidence had been gathered indicating the extraordinary scope of the German espionage ring. This evidence will be disclosed soon.

[Argentina last month broke relations with Germany and Japan. The three detained officials normally would be eligible for repatriation along with diplomats of their respective countries.]

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President for Fourth Term? Didn't Say Yes, Didn't Say No

By Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9—Try as he may, President Roosevelt seems to be unable to create any doubt about his fourth term intentions.

Mr. Roosevelt is not exactly explicit about saying yes, but he is very explicit about not saying no.

And it is entirely agreeable to him for Washington correspondents to ask all the pointed political questions they desire and the President apparently has declared a truce on "dunce cap" and "picayune" come-backs.

Mr. Roosevelt's affable reception of fourth term queries at his mid-week press conference suggested that he does not intend to practice the coy indifference to the subject which marked the preliminaries to his third-term nomination in 1940.

This doesn't guarantee that something might develop conceivably to persuade Mr. Roosevelt not to run again, but despite—or because of—the latest indirect answers to direct questions, no doubt could be found among reporters or politicians today that the President is successfully fighting back any temptation to call it a day—or rather to call it 12 years.

If You Don't Succeed

In effect, Mr. Roosevelt is not answering, but he is encouraging his press conference to keep on asking.

It all came about like this yesterday at the White House, as it has come about on more than one occasion before:

One correspondent wanted the President to clear up a couple of "weird" political yarns which had been going the rounds. One was that the elections might be postponed for a year to avoid campaign strife at the peak of the European phase of the war.

The President's reply to that was that any advocate of such an idea hadn't read the Constitution, and he, for one, had. Plainly, he was against it even if it could be done by a hurried constitutional amendment.

Again, what did Mr. Roosevelt think of the proposal advanced by the Buffalo Courier-Express that the two parties agree on a common slate, with Mr. Roosevelt heading the ticket with the understanding that he would resign as soon as the war in Europe was over and the Republican Vice-President move into the White House?

The President's reply was that this suggestion was hoary with age, and plainly he was against it, whatever its age.

Then came a little by-play over Vice-President Henry A. Wallace's recent speeches. What did Mr. Roosevelt think of the Democratic nomination for Vice-President, and did he consider that Mr. Wallace was making political speeches?

Mr. Roosevelt had nothing to say on the Democratic candidate for Vice-President and said it very amiably. He also defended Mr. Wallace's speeches as no more political than the Sermon on the Mount.

By this time the correspondents were narrowing in on the old familiar always-to-be-asked and perhaps never-to-be-answered—at least at press conference—question.

Merriman Smith came right out with it in so many words: in fact, in so few words that it looked for a fleeing split second that the President's ordinary question-evader might not be ready in time.

"Mr. President," he said, effortless getting to the point, "would you accept a fourth-term nomination?"

Just like that. Well, Mr. Roosevelt didn't reach for a dunce cap; he didn't reach for an adjective with which to belabor his questioner. He just reached for a smile and, in no time at all, there it was.

He thought it was a fine question, a very appropriate question—at least a question germane to any White House press conference circa the 1944 Democratic convention, and emphasized that there was no ban, real or psychological, on political questions, as far as he was concerned.

Actually, the President did reply. He replied but he didn't answer, that's the distinction. He just reached into his sheath and pulled out a familiar defense weapon which he described as his old killer of stories.

He usually employs it when he is asked particularly delicate diplomatic or military questions which he wants to turn aside without saying yea or nay without commitments, without denials, without anything.

So in reply but not in answer to Mr. Smith's fourth-term question the President resorted to: There is no news on that today.

Whereupon friendly, fatherly, astute broadcaster Earl Godwin allowed that he would be glad to tell the President how "there could be a little news on that"—the fourth term—if he really wanted to know, and Mr. Roosevelt turned this one aside with a delicacy equaled only by his quickness.

And so ended the 934th press conference of Franklin D. Roosevelt.

This conference was attended by the first accredited correspondent of a Negro newspaper, Harry McAlpin of the Atlanta World. Mr. McAlpin is the first Negro reporter to meet the journalistic requirements of the conference, that of being a telegraphic correspondent of a daily newspaper.

Just a Private Muss

LONDON, Feb. 9 (AP)—Giving a succinct hint to Britons, the Daily Mail carried a cartoon on the "grand all-American presidential championship" under the caption "Seconds Keep Out."

The cartoon depicted a gym with Roosevelt and Willkie rapping punching bags and Dewey skipping rope while the doorman with an Uncle Sam beard sneers at a meek British face trying to peek in the door and orders, "scram, this is private, see!"

Comradeship in Sculpture

Lincoln National Life Foundation

Abraham and Mary Todd Lincoln

Statue erected in Racine, Wis., which is said to be the first erected to a President of the United States and his wife as well as the first of Mrs. Lincoln.

Lincoln Statue in Racine Pays Equal Honor to His Wife

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

RACINE, Wis.—This year Lincoln's anniversary finds a new memorial here—one believed to be different from all the others, and in fact different from any other Presidential monument. The inscription on the statue explains its unique character in these words:

"This is the first statue erected to a President of the United States and his wife. And the first to Mary Todd Lincoln."

A woman is responsible for this gift to Racine. Miss Lena Rosewall, in a bequest to her home city, asked that a statue be erected showing Mrs. Lincoln with her husband. The inscription, placed upon the base of the statue at her request, is as follows:

"To Children, and All People, May This Monument Inspire Devotion and Patriotism."

New Problem for Sculptor

Frederick C. Hibbard of Chicago, the sculptor, has had a wide variety of commissions to execute, including memorials to Jefferson Davis in the Montgomery, Ala., and Frankfort, Ky., Capitols. But he never had a problem quite like this—a sculptured group of husband and wife. Before beginning the work, he studied the biographies of both President and Mrs. Lincoln. Mrs. Hibbard, also a recognized sculptor, joined her husband in his reading and many evenings at the Hibbard home were devoted to research into the relationships of the Lincolns. The Hibbards came to the conclusion that Mary Todd Lincoln has suffered much from biased and unfriendly biographers, that her cultural background was of great help to the President in his career, and that her own letters show a comradely relationship with her husband.

But placing these two figures in a single setting still presented problems. Lincoln was a whole foot taller than his wife. Mrs. Lincoln, the sculptor found, never had permitted the taking of a picture of the two standing together.

Mr. Hibbard thought of the old daguerreotype pose, and hinted of it in his composition, which shows Mrs. Lincoln standing beside her husband who is seated in a relaxed position. The pose suggests also the comradship which Mr. Hibbard believes existed between the two, despite Mrs. Lincoln's occasional outbursts.

The group was presented to the city in a ceremony last summer. It is placed in East Park, in a spot which Mrs. Lincoln often visited during a summer spent in Racine with her son, Tad, in 1869.

At the dedication of the statue, Francis H. Wendt, Mayor of Racine, paid tribute to the qualities of Mrs. Lincoln.

"Years before Lincoln dreamed of the Presidency," he said, "she saw in him the qualities of leadership for the nation. Mary Todd Lincoln was proud, fastidious, and ambitious for her husband. Her constant thought was for his advancement.

Lauded as Precedent

"Let us hope that this first joint recognition of a wife's part in a President's success will establish the precedent for other similar well-deserved recognitions."

In a telegram to Mayor Wendt, Herbert D. Mason of Barre, Vt., expressed the thoughts of many who attended the dedication ceremony.

"The commission was a difficult one," he said, "but Mr. Hibbard has handled it with remarkable skill. I trust that the example set by Miss Rosewall in providing for this first joint recognition of a wife's part in a President's success may prove to be simply the first of many well-deserved but long-neglected similar recognitions. The failure to recognize the wife's share in Presidential success has been a most unfortunate feature of our history, and I trust this forward-looking step is but the beginning of a new era in that respect."

Commons Stirred By Pipe Line Plan

LONDON, Feb. 9 (AP)—British concern over proposed construction of an American pipe line from the Persian Gulf to the Mediterranean was reflected in Commons today when Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden told the House he is expecting a report from Lord Halifax, Ambassador to the United States.

Asked by Capt. Leonard David Gammans if the project meant the United States would acquire sovereignty over the territory occupied by the pipe line, Mr. Eden said he had no statement to make at present.

The Foreign Secretary answered "Yes, sir," however, when Emanuel Shinwell asked whether the British Government "ought not to be consulted" on a subject that "so profoundly concerns the interests of this country and Commonwealth."

Mr. Eden said the pipe-line project is still in a preliminary stage and "it is obvious that before it comes to fruition, consultations will be necessary with all the governments concerned."

Press Has Hand in Forcing Record on Soldiers' Vote

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9—The press, which serves as a quasi-official go-between in Washington between the public, the White House and Congress, has once more intervened drastically in government in connection with the soldiers' vote bill.

The House was all set last week to record its decision on the soldiers' issue without taking a record vote, but newspapermen pooled their resources in the press gallery and by a maneuver of their own caused the House later to change its mind.

This is the third time, so far as it is recalled here, in which the newspapermen have thwarted the effort to avoid a record vote in the House.

Since a regular record vote of the 435 House members takes 35 minutes, an alternate system of quick "teller" votes has been designed. Under this system the "ayes" gather in an irregular column and pass between "tellers" who check them off by number, later followed by the "nays."

Not Real Recorded Vote

Representatives pile down into the well of the House.

The result gives the number of votes, but not how the individual voted.

It has occasionally been proposed that a system of electrical voting be installed, to save the House 35 minutes on every roll call.

The answer made to this proposal in the House is—"Why should the House want to save 35 minutes?"

Mr. Roosevelt demanded that on this issue the members cast a record vote on the administration favored Worley bill for a federal ballot. He declared a record vote is a part of representative government, to let constituents know what their congressman was doing.

Despite this, last week in an 11-hour session, the House first took a vote by the teller method.

However, a group of determined gallery reporters had previously decided to check the names for themselves.

The group included Vance Johnson of the Chicago Sun, Nathan Robertson of PM, Thomas Stokes of the Scripps-Howard Papers, and most of the rest of the gallery.

As the representatives hurried past anonymously below, the reporters above ticked off their names.

List Is Made Public

The result was that in the early editions of newspapers of Feb. 3 a fairly complete list of the congressmen was printed. This list was greatly amplified by assistance from members on the floor, who were keeping a watchful eye on their own account. Many members resented the idea of not having a record vote. The Administration, incidentally, was badly beaten.

With the teller vote checked by the press, leaders of the House finally decided that they might as well have the record vote after all, and at about 10 p. m. this was finally taken.

The first time the press gallery intervened to turn a teller vote into a record vote was in 1935, on the "death sentence" clause on the Utility Holding Act which was fought by the power companies.

Scripps-Howard then had a young reporter, Charter Heslip, who was taking a memory course, in connection with which he had learned the names of all 435 representatives.

He was placed in the front gallery, with Herbert Little on one side and Thomas Stokes on the other, and as members passed through he rattled off their names. The vote was published, causing consternation in Congress. Representative John J. O'Connor (D) of New York (later "purged by the New Deal) had fought the record vote, and the newspapermen discovered that he was absent when it was taken.

Women Win Strike Against Own Union

DETROIT, Feb. 9 (AP) — The ladies of the United Office and Professional Workers of America, (Congress of Industrial Organizations) had the last word Feb. 7 in their intraoffice, sitdown-strike dispute with Ben Probe, Secretary of the Michigan C. I. O. Council.

Mr. Probe told his secretary on Jan. 18 that her services would no longer be required. So she and five other girls employed in the offices of the State C. I. O. Council, all members of the U. O. P. W. A., sat down—leaving Mr. Probe to answer his own telephones and take his own dictation.

The U. O. P. W. A. Local with which the girls were affiliated rebuked them for striking, but referred the dispute to an impartial arbitrator. On Feb. 7 the arbitrator, Charles Edgecomb, accused both Mr. Probe and the girls of violating the "ethics of good union" practice—but he directed Mr. Probe to keep his secretary and ruled he violated the C. I. O. Council's contract with the U. O. P. W. A. in trying to fire her.

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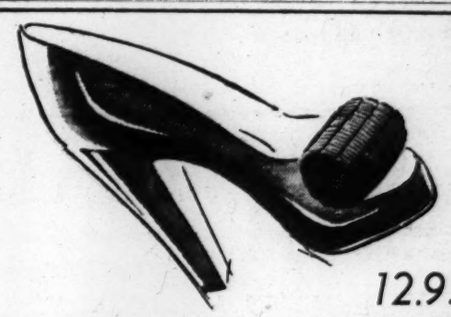
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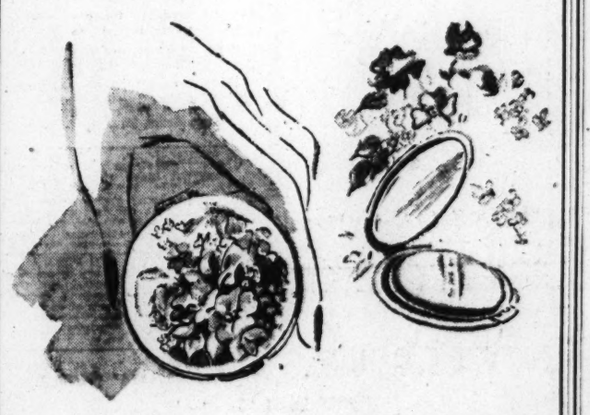
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Willkie Urges Change in Leaders

TWIN FALLS, Idaho, Feb. 9 (AP)—Wendell L. Willkie contended last night that the United States' welfare "is involved in the Republican Party winning the Presidency in 1944" and that "a change of administration would be less disturbing in wartime than during the period of reconstruction."

Relations of this nation with other countries "would be strengthened and clarified through new leadership," the Republican nominee of four years ago asserted in an address prepared for a public meeting in the Twin Falls High School auditorium.

He said this should be "leadership not grown too tired and cynical to lead; leadership less enamored of the panoply and show of power; leadership fresh from the people."

Mr. Willkie, on a get-acquainted and sentiment-testing tour of the Northwest, came into the center of Southern Idaho's rich irrigated section known as Magic Valley.

Talks About Election

Mr. Willkie said:

Tonight I want to talk to you briefly about the coming presidential election. As you know I am an American who earnestly believes that the best hope of giving this country the moral and economic strength to meet the pressures and stresses of new world conditions lies in the Republican Party, and I know that most of you here tonight feel as I do.

However, I also know that there are patriotic and forthright citizens who feel otherwise. They recognize the dangers involved in giving the President a fourth term, but they wonder if—and if some instances really believe—these dangers are outweighed by the advantages that would be ours in this critical period if we continue the unbroken tenure of the present Administration. To those, particularly, I wish to talk tonight.

For a great many years—for the length of this war and the long period of reconstruction that must follow—our Government will be faced with a series of most difficult and perplexing problems. To solve them will call for the utmost energies, talents and enlightened judgment of our people.

Most Important Job

The first and most important job facing us is, of course, the winning of the war. But once the military victory has been won, other basic problems will loom before us. There is the vital task of rehabilitation of disabled veterans of this war; the employment of other returned soldiers and of the millions of workers now engaged in our war industries; the enlargement of the farmer's market and his protection against the downward spiral of postwar agricultural prices; the reconversion of our industries to peacetime production; the direction of our economy to avoid inflation; the financing of our government and the liquidating of a staggering national debt, and then, in the very forefront of all these and others, there is our active co-operation with the other nations of the world to make the recurrence of these ghastly wars iess likely.

These and many other issues will tax the capacity and resourcefulness of our legislators and executive officials to the utmost—and they will bring to government, inevitably, emergencies and crises more grave than any yet encountered in the peacetime history of our nation.

Now, it is my contention that the most positive and constructive instrumentality to solve a task of such magnitude is to be found in the Republican party. I fully recognize the thinking that moves those who doubt, who still feel that the advantages of an unbroken administration in difficult times outweigh the risks involved in the fourth term.

Crisis to Crisis

In arriving at such conclusions they must bear in mind that for a long period ahead there is not likely to be any restoration of normal conditions in this country; that their present reasons will seem equally plausible again and again.

Ralph Waldo Emerson gave expression to the thought that our type of government seemed always to move from crisis to crisis. In another connection he quoted Fisher Ames, the first Congressman sent by the City of Boston to the new Federal Government, who said:

"A monarchy is a merchantman which sails well, but will some time strike a rock and go to the bottom, while a republic is a raft which will never sink, but then your feet are always in the water."

Victory will not end our grave problems, but will give us a new train of domestic and international responsibilities which will loom above us like the great waves of tempest. Problems solved, however grave they may have been, are never as imposing as those that remain before us. Mistakes in the period of reconstruction may well be as costly as the mistakes made in time of war. When will the day come that is exactly suited for the transfer of any government to new hands?

Less Disturbance

Does this mean, then, that administrations should never change, because change should not be attempted at any but a placid hour? Such a decision would mean an end of democracy. For you and I will never see in our time a placid hour. It would mean that we are transferring from the raft to a merchantman, and that instead of merely getting our feet wet, we will strike rock and go to the bottom. In many respects, a change of administration would be less disturbing in war time than during the period of reconstruction with all the economic complexities that will follow victory.

Our armies are in the field operating under plans and strategy developed by our military commanders. Management of the war campaigns is a military function calling for the abilities and training gained by years of specialization and experience. The President, as Commander in Chief, supervises; but as President Lincoln had to learn in our war between the states, the President cannot pit his untrained judgment against that of military leadership, except in those rare instances where special information is at his disposal or where the diplomatic considerations of the moment, about which he is better informed, make it imperative.

Many Hazards

As Representative Halleck, of my own state of Indiana, so wisely suggested, any new President, particularly one selected by the Republican Party, would of course continue these present armed organizations — organizations which are a growth of years tempered by the test of actual combat all around the world.

I know that there are many who will say: "Yes, we understand that our armed operations can continue as effectively under a different President. We likewise understand the many hazards involved in one man's long continuance in power. We agree with your criticism of the present Administration's unbelievable inability for 11 years to solve the nation's fiscal problems; its lack of foresight in anticipating our involvement in war; its continuance of nationalistic domestic policies long after it was obvious that such policies were undermining the economy of the European democracies, and failing to solve our own problems of unemployment and industrial revival.

"Yes," they say, "we find ourselves in accord with your attacks on the Administration's glaring lack of administrative ability and its cynical partnership with corrupt machines and political oligarchies. But can we, with safety to our country, disturb the present relationship of the President with the other world leaders?

"Can we afford to turn the country over to the Republican Party—will we be sure, if we do so, that it will not return to narrow nationalism, to economic toryism, and to a disregard of the advancing social obligations of our times? And even if the leader selected and the platform adopted give assurances, can that leader lead his party to forward-looking thinking? Or will he be constantly subjected to defeat and frustration by recalcitrants within his own party and rendered helpless and ineffective?"

I know that the past and present of both political parties are replete with every type of thinking; that during the present crisis some in Congress have failed to grasp the requirement of our times, have clung to old formulas in a world of basic change; that some Republican leaders were slow, very slow, to appreciate the fundamental issues involved in the present armed conflict. I know that there have long been in the Republican Party forces which really believe that a political party exists solely for the advancement of private, selfish, material interests, and who would, if they could, turn back the clock of social progress; that negative and subversive elements flock to the party out of party.

But I believe that it is demonstrable that every one of these elements is equally prevalent in the Democratic Party, but there is a difference—in the Democratic Party they are entrenched, they are geographically integrated and supported by an ancient prejudice and by corrupt and brazen political machines, while in the Republican Party they are scattered and unsupported by effective political organization.

Chastened by Defeat

The Republican Party has been out of power for 12 years—chastened by defeat. New leadership has arisen. Ninety million Americans now live with satisfaction under the gubernatorial leadership of Republican governors—and our Congressional representation has recently been refreshed with men unhampered by past records, who know that real social progress, once established, cannot be destroyed; that the Republican Party must represent the future, not the past.

The Republican Party today, invigorated by this infusion of new blood, has already proven it has an abundance of administrative skill; that it is pregnant with new ideas; that it has an understanding of America's place in the world. On the rostrum and on the floor of the House and Senate these Republicans' voices are now speaking out. These Republicans realize that in this time of national crisis, unity is imperative. Checkerboard politics have no place. In short, they know that only by the strength of America's domestic economy can the well-being of our own people be assured and our obligation to join with other nations in establishing a world of peace and justice made possible of fulfilment.

Cultivated Myth

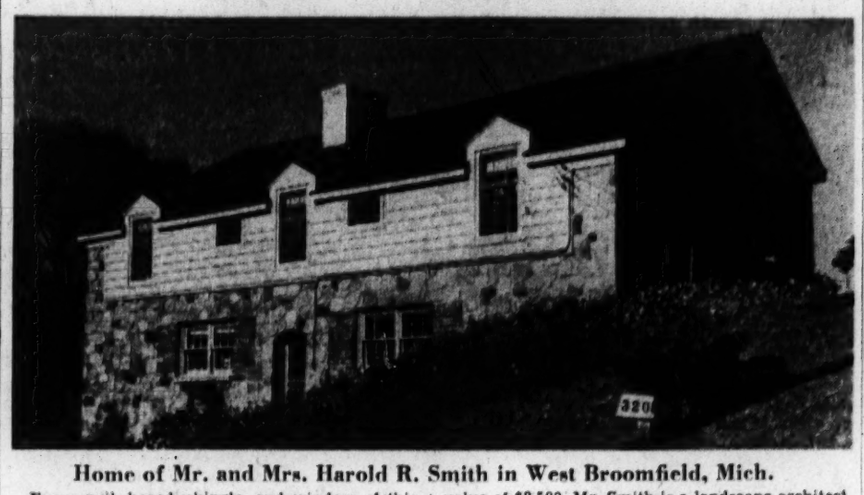
The notion that the present leader of our country has such established relations with the leaders of other nations that his continuance in office is indispensable to our foreign relations is entirely illusory—a myth carefully cultivated — cultivated by the cynical process of keeping the people ignorant of many of the facts of our relations with other countries, to increase the impression of that indispensability.

As a matter of fact, our relations with other nations would be strengthened and clarified through new leadership—leadership not grown too tired and cynical to lead; leadership less enamored of the panoply and show of power; leadership fresh from the people.

For all of these reasons and many others, I, with the deepest sincerity, believe that the future welfare of the country is involved in the Republican Party winning the Presidency in 1944.

But to win we must deserve to win.

House the Smiths Built



Home of Mr. and Mrs. Harold R. Smith in West Broomfield, Mich.

Every nail, board, shingle, and window of this house was installed by the Smiths over a period of three years. Mrs. Smith did all the painting and interior decorating. They worked evenings and holidays to save one half the present assessed value of $8,500. Mr. Smith is a landscape architect in peacetime, but now works in a defense plant. The house has five rooms, kitchen and dining room downstairs; living room and two bedrooms upstairs.

Joint House-Senate Action Is Urged to Untangle Taxes

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (AP)—Senator Walter F. George (D) of Georgia, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, proposed today that Senate and House Committees work together on early simplification and streamlining of the income tax structure.

Senator George said he believed approximately 30,000,000 of the 50,000,000 taxpayers could be spared the need of filing any returns at all beginning in 1945 "by making their final tax obligation the withholding levy against their wages and salaries."

Meanwhile, Republican members of the tax-drafting House Ways and Means Committee issued a statement demanding immediate action, and Representative Doughton (D) of North Carolina, chairman, called the Committee together today for a preliminary discussion of the possibilities of shearing some of the red tape out of the tax laws.

Senator George suggested to Mr. Doughton that a Joint Committee made up of members of the Senate Finance and the House Ways and Means groups attack the simplification job, holding hearings, and then report back to their respective committees.

Philip Murray, President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, urged President Roosevelt yesterday to veto the new $2,315,200,000 tax bill, terming it "a betrayal of every principle of sound wartime taxation."

The bill which Mr. Roosevelt once termed "unrealistic" reached the White House yesterday. The President told his news conference he would study it over the week end, but he gave no indication what he will do with it.

Mr. Murray wrote the President that Congress left him "no alternative but to veto this travesty on wartime tax programs." He said the measure "flouts your oft-repeated call for a fair and realistic tax program."

N. Y. Mayor Offers Post to Herlands

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 9—There is a vacancy in the storm center post of Commissioner of Investigation in Fiorello H. La Guardia's Mayoralty Feb. 7 with the resignation of William B. Herlands, first to take over the office under the City Charter approved in 1937. Mr. Herlands stepped out of the picture effective on March 1 in a City Hall announcement yesterday when the Mayor relayed his letter of resignation to reporters.

Mr. La Guardia regretted the decision, saying that Mr. Herlands had written "a bright and shining chapter in the hard fight for decent and clean government," and declaring that millions of taxpayer dollars have been saved as the result of efficient and economic services by the Mayoral investigator. The Mayor also revealed that rather than have Mr. Herlands bow out of City service for return to private law practice, he had tendered a place to him in the $12,000-a-year bench service in the New York City Magistracy and Special Sessions Court.

Mrs. Roosevelt Hints Of Caribbean Trip

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt disclosed today that she is considering a visit to the Caribbean to cheer soldiers who are bored with long assignments in the area.

The President's wife said her plans were not settled and refused to say under whose auspices she will travel this time.

If she goes, it will be her third trip to danger areas during this war. She already has made plane trips to Britain and to the South Pacific.

She explained that the boys in the Caribbean were reported to be lonely and surfeited with the unpleasantness of their surroundings. "My going might give them the feeling they are doing a job that is considered essential at home," Mrs. Roosevelt said.

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Boren to Ask U. S. Muster-Out Blanks

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (AP)—Representative Lyle Boren (D) of Oklahoma, said yesterday he would suggest to the War Department that a mustering-out payment application blank be attached to each discharge received by members of the armed forces.

Newspapers have protested that they have been "authorized" to publish such blanks, Mr. Boren said, because the Army and Navy Departments are making no arrangements to do so, and this cuts further into newspapers' reduced supply of paper.

A letter has been received from the American Newspaper Publishers Association protesting a War Production Board order reducing the amount of pulp wood that can be used to make newsprint, and Mr. Boren said hearings may be opened to determine whether there is any justification for the WPB's order. He is chairman of a House subcommittee investigating newsprint shortage.

Buffalo Paper Urges Political Holiday

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 8 (AP)—The fourth-term nomination of Franklin D. Roosevelt as a bi-party candidate, with an outstanding Republican as his Vice-Presidential running mate, was proposed Feb. 7 by the Buffalo Courier-Express, an independent newspaper, in a page one editorial.

This is the first time the Courier-Express has supported Roosevelt.

Urging a "complete holiday from national party politics in 1944," the editorial calls for Roosevelt's resignation when a European armistice has been signed, so that he may lead the American peace conference delegation.

This would leave his successor, it continues, "the task of carrying through to victory the Asiatic phase of the war—and of handling the domestic problems attending the return of peace."

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1,200 Planes Made Monthly By Japanese?

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (AP)—An estimate that Japanese factories are turning out aircraft at a rate of 1,200 or more a month came from high quarters here today, coupled with a report that the Japanese—like the Germans—are concentrating significantly on defensive types.

This report on Nipponese production, about 100 per cent higher than most of the guesses made since Pearl Harbor, would go far to explain the enemy's apparent ability to keep replacing his heavy losses, and indicate that his reserve of planes has not been reduced appreciably.

In a little more than a month, from Jan. 1 to Feb. 6, the Japanese lost more than 700 planes in the Pacific—more than 200 of them destroyed on the ground. The total was nearly 60 per cent of the estimated Japanese monthly output.

Loot Beyond Reach

NEW YORK, Feb. 9 (AP)—The Japanese Domei News Agency, in a dispatch to the controlled Asiatic press, indicated today, the Office of War Information said, that transportation problems are limiting Japan's use of the resources of occupied areas.

"There is iron in China, Malaya, Hainan and the Philippines, but from the point of view of economy in respect to transportation Japanese (mainland) resources will be developed to overcome the difficulties of the next year or two," said the radiocast as reported by U. S. Government monitors.

Japanese broadcasts in the past, the OWI recalled, have indicated that a shortage of shipping is one of Japan's chief war problems.

Some Indications Maj. Ralph Cheli Held by Japanese

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, Feb. 9 (AP)—Possibility that Maj. Ralph Cheli, one of this sector's few recipients of the Congressional Medal of Honor, is alive and a prisoner of the Japanese at Rabaul was seen today in a Japanese English radiocast heard in Australia.

The radiocast stated that Major Cheli, who was last seen going down in flames off Wewak, New Guinea, was held by the Japanese after his Mitchell bomber was shot down by Zeros over Wewak. It said the flier and two of his companions picked up three other members of a downed crew.

Fifth Air Force records show Major Cheli listed as missing in action after a flight over the heavily-defended Dauga Field at Wewak Aug. 18, 1943. Major Cheli was awarded the Congressional Medal for "conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity" while leading his squadron in a raid on Wewak. The citation said intercepting aircraft set his ship afire two miles from the objective. Although his speed would have enabled him to gain sufficient altitude to parachute to safety, he elected to continue leading the attack to prevent his formation from becoming disorganized and exposed to enemy fire. When the mission was completed, Major Cheli instructed his wing man to take over the lead and then crashed into the sea.

It's Cut in Haircuts Or No Haircuts to Cut

FORT MYERS, Fla., Feb. 9 (AP)—Fort Myers barbers either must cut their prices or quit cutting soldiers' hair, Mayor Sam Fitzsimmons said military officials told him.

All but one of the city's shops refused to go back to the 35-cent shaves and 50-cent haircuts of last April, most of them asserting they intended to keep their present 50- and 65-cent prices.

Mayor Fitzsimmons said officers from Page and Buckinham Fields gave the city administration until Feb. 16 to get the prices shaved or have the shops declared out of bounds for soldiers.

The Christian Science Monitor Guide to Current Film Fare

"What movies shall we see?"

Some of the shows now at your local theaters are worth while; others may be a disappointment. This Movie Guide gives you the information for deciding which are which. Some 200 pictures—virtually all those currently being shown—are briefly analyzed. With the local programs in your hand, you can check the pictures against this Guide, and turn guesswork into an intelligent choice.

For the benefit of parents, the films are classified by their suitability for (M) mature people; (Y) young people; (C) children.

The Movie Guide will be brought up to date and published weekly on Wednesdays.

ABOVE SUSPICION—Mystery story about man and wife on mission for British Foreign Office. Elaborate, entertaining melodrama.—M. Y.
ADVENTURE IN IRAQ—Essentially a western, though scene is Iraq desert.—M. Y.
ADVENTURES OF A ROOKIE—Farce about army life of new soldiers.—M. Y. C.
ADVENTURES OF TARTU—Exciting sabotage melodrama, with romantic interludes.—M. Y.
A GUY NAMED JOE—Spencer Tracy's best performance in fantasy about air pilot who walks the earth after fatal crash, a benevolent gremlin helping student fliers.—M. Y. C.
ALI BABA AND THE FORTY THIEVES—Big lively Technicolor melodrama.—M. Y. C.
ALWAYS A BRIDESMAID—The Andrews Sisters sing five times in this light melodramatic romance.—M. Y. C.
AROUND THE WORLD—Kay Kyser and troupe of agreeable young singers and dancers entertain at army camps.—M. Y. C.
BATTLE OF RUSSIA—Full-length U. S. documentary compiled from Russian and other newsreels, with commentary. Thrilling record of fight of great people for freedom.—M. Y.
BEHIND THE RISING SUN—Japanese youth becomes killer when war test comes, forsaking his low-caste fiancee, and American friends.—M. Y.
BEST FOOT FORWARD—Entertaining Technicolor musical about girl screen star's adventures as prom date.—M. Y. C.
BEYOND THE LAST FRONTIER—Ranger joins outlaws to bring about their capture. Fast minor melodrama.—M. Y. C.
CHANCE OF A LIFETIME—Boston Blackie, falsely suspected of crime, clears himself while outwitting police.—M. Y.
CALLING DR. DEATH—Melodramatic shocker utilizing hypnotism to solve mystery.—M.
CANYON CITY—Schemes of agent of power company to rob settlers defeated.—Routine western.—M. Y. C.
COASTAL COMMAND—Stirring British documentary showing daily duties of men who fly planes that protect convoys.—M. Y. C.
CORVETTE K-225—Spectacular melodrama extolling Royal Canadian Navy heroism.—M. Y.
COURAGEOUS MR. PENN—British melodrama about founder of Pennsylvania. Historically interesting.—M. Y. C.
COWBOY IN THE CLOUDS—Civilian Air Patrol pilot makes good with cattlemen, rescues girl from fire, and captures villain.—M. Y. C.
CROSS OF LORRAINE—Melodrama about French soldiers in Nazi prison camp, and their escape.—M. Y.
CRY HAVOC—Fair melodrama, well-acted, about volunteer nurses at Bataan. Painful war incidents.—M. Y.
DANCING MASTERS—Many well-gagged adventures, with young couple providing romantic interludes.—M. Y. C.
DANGER! WOMEN AT WORK—Girls doing war jobs. Mediocre melodrama with confused story, but interesting cast.—M. Y. C.
DEATH VALLEY MANHUNT—Wild Bill Elliott gets drop on oil barons. Serviceable western.—M. Y. C.
DEERSLAYER—Melodrama based on Cooper yarn about early days of Indian warfare.—M. Y. C.
DESERT SONG—Technicolor operetta in handsome, vigorous style. Well sung, well acted.—M. Y. C.
DESTINATION TOKYO—Good melodrama about sub that spied out prospects for Tokyo raid.—M. Y.
DESTROYER—Melodrama about dauntless sailor who won't let his mates give up.—M. Y.
DEVIL WITH HITLER—Burlesque in which Satan tricks Hitler into performing a good deed. Sparingly funny.—M. Y.
DOUGHBOYS IN IRELAND—Singing is highlight in routine story.—M. Y. C.
DR. GILLESPIE'S CRIMINAL CASE—Hunt for new assistant, with confusing sub-plot concerning epidemic, jail break, and legless soldier.—M. Y.
DRIFTER—Lively Western with dual role growing out of hero's resemblance to villain.—M. Y. C.
FALCON AND THE CO-EDS—Routine mystery melodrama with girls' school as scene.—M. Y.
FALLEN SPARROW—Thrilling melodramatic tale of espionage with an unromantic conclusion for novel twist.—M. Y.
FIGHTING SEABEES—Melodrama romance against background of development and heroism of U. S. Navy construction battalions.—M. Y.
FIND THE BLACKMAILER—Reform candidate handily triumphs over crooks.—M. Y. C.
FIRED WIFE—Matrimonial farce about misunderstanding in advertising and theatrical business. Well cast and continuously amusing.—M. Y.
FLESH AND FANTASY—Melodramatic study of fear and superstition, well acted.—M.
FOOTLIGHT GLAMOUR—Spoof of little theaters for better-than-average addition to Bumpstead series.—M. Y. C.
FOR WHOM THE BELL TOLLS—Film of Hemingway novel of Spanish Revolution, following book with modulation to be expected. Admirably acted, and photographed in Technicolor in manner to heighten pictorial and dramatic values.—M. Y.
FRONTIER BADMAN—Texans of 1869 beat beef trust in rousing melodrama. Good cast.—M. Y. C.
FRONTIER FURY—Melodrama about hero under unjust cloud who rounds up real bandits.—M. Y. C.
FUGITIVE FROM SONORA—Trick melodrama which uses Don "Red" Barry as hero and villain. For not too choosy double bills.—M. Y. C.
GALS INCORPORATED—Tasteless musical about gay bachelor who pretends to be married.—M.
GANG'S ALL HERE—Entertaining backstage musical, strong on dancing spectacle.—M. Y. C.
GANGWAY FOR TOMORROW—Patriotic melodrama about five workers in plane factory and how they met.—M. Y.
GET GOING—Fair melodramatic farce about Washington.—M. Y.
GHOST SHIP—Senseless shocker about captain who thinks he has right, at sea, to kill anybody.—M.
GIRL CRAZY—Song and dance romance in Western setting with Gershwin music.—M. Y. C.
GOOD FELLOWS—Gentle spoofing of man with weakness for joining secret societies.—M. Y. C.
GOOD LUCK MR. YATES—War worker, falsely accused of spying, saves shipyard.—M. Y. C.
GOOD MORNING, JUDGE—Mediocre program comedy, with music, about man and woman songsmiths who try to outsmart each other, then marry.—M. Y.
GOVERNMENT GIRL—Farcical romance, with patriotic interludes, about life in wartime Washington.—M. Y. C.
GREAT MR. HANDEL—Technicolor biography during years of adversity preceding composition of "Messiah." Good cast and careful presentation of numerous Handel songs and choruses.—M. Y. C.
GUADALCANAL DIARY—Realistic war melodrama describing heroism and hardships.—M. Y.
GUADALAJARA—Mexican-made film, with folk songs for musical interest in conventional story of two
GUNG HO—Thriller based on capture of Makin by Marines. Strong cast.—M. Y.
girls who nearly marry wrong men.—M. Y.
HANDS ACROSS THE BORDER—Roy Rogers rides Trigger again in musical Western with stirring cross-country obstacle race.—M. Y. C.
HANGMEN ALSO DIE—Gestapo searches vainly for Czech assassin of Nazi leader in Prague. Exciting melodramatic mystery.—M.
HAPPY LAND—Tender small-town drama about folks at home while boys are fighting.—M. Y. C.
HEAT'S ON—Back-stage musical presenting Mae West in familiar routines.—M.
HEADING FOR GOD'S COUNTRY—Fifth columnists in Aleutians find their plans defeated. Lively, but conventional melodrama.—M. Y.
HEAVEN CAN WAIT—Don Ameche as modern Casanova in tricky, oversentimentalized story made amusing by Lubitsch's direction.—M. Y.
HENRY ALDRICH SWINGS IT—Henry goes romantic briefly, and encounters crooks in formula melodramatic comedy.—M. Y.
HERE COMES ELMER—Minor musical farce about night club and radio entertainment.—M. Y. C.
HERS TO HOLD—Agreeable fable with music; boy meets girl, they separate, but will meet again as the war permits.—M. Y. C.
HI, BUDDY—Unpretentious musical with singing and dancing specialties.—M. Y. C.
HI DIDDLE DIDDLE—Farce with music about delayed honeymoon.—Frothy.—M. Y.
HIGHER AND HIGHER—Musical farce about transformation of scullery maid into debutante. Passable fun and Frank Sinatra.—M. Y. C.
HI YA, CHUM—Ritz Brothers raise corn in melange of song, dance, and knockabout antics.—M. Y. C.

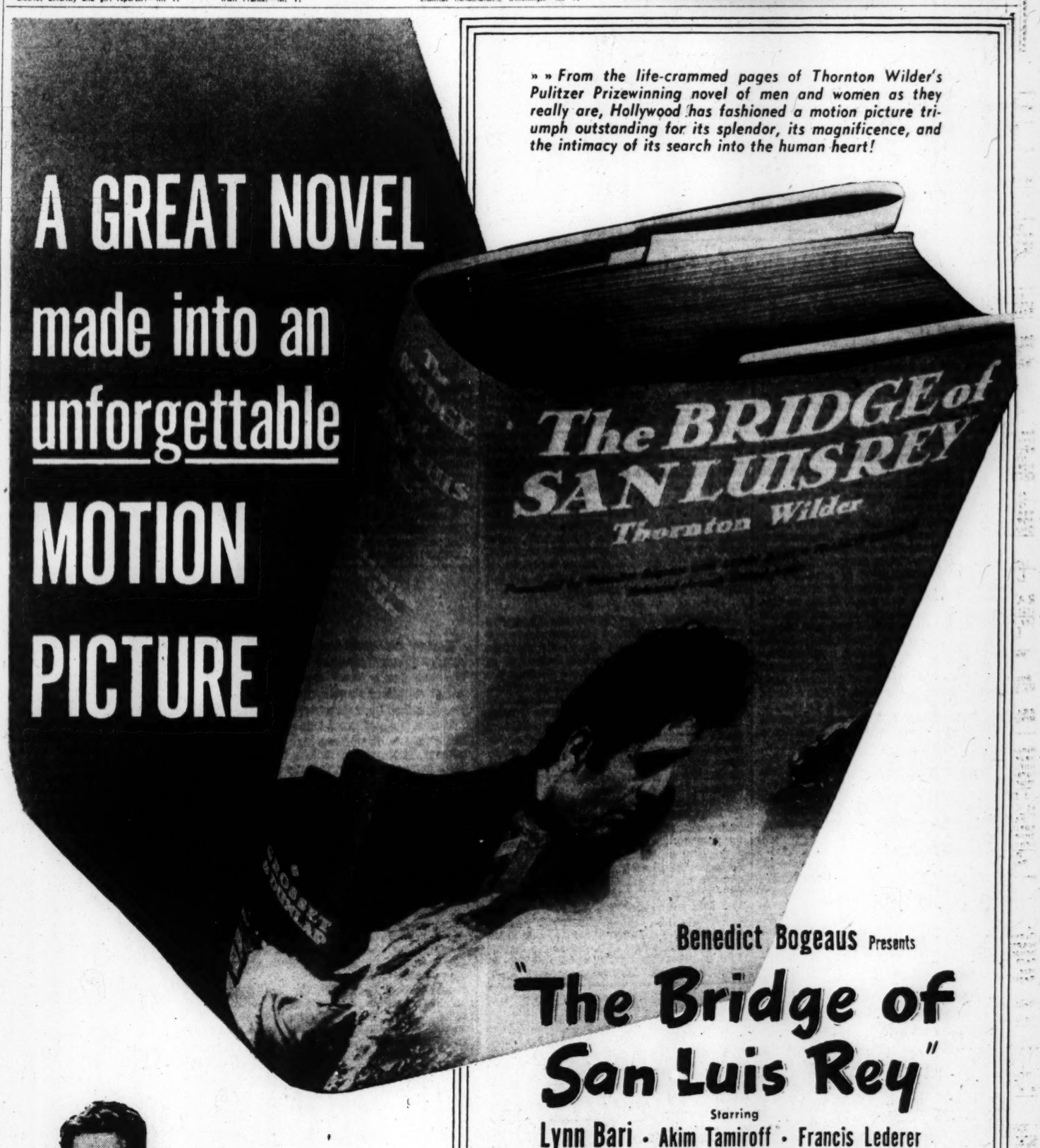
Recent Releases

JANE EYRE—Charlotte Bronte's novel filmed again as gloomy but strong melodrama.—M. Y.
GILDERSLEEVE ON BROADWAY—Followers of Gildersleeve radio program will enjoy seeing their favorite get into characteristic difficulties while pursuing promotion scheme.—M. Y. C.
PHANTOM LADY—Murder mystery melodrama with guilty man building suspicions against best friend.—M.
SING A JINGLE—Allan Jones' good baritone lifts musical above level of routine romance.—M. Y. C.
THE SULLIVANS—Story of family life centering around five boys who heroically served their country on the same warship.—M. Y.

HI 'YA SAILOR—Thin musical with night-club background.—M. Y.
HIS BUTLER'S SISTER—Musical that contains much fun and exceptional singing episode.—M. Y. C.
HITLER, DEAD OR ALIVE—Alcatraz graduates go to Berlin to "get" Hitler.—M. Y.
HITLER'S MADMAN—Overdone melodrama about destruction of Lidice.—M. Y.
HOLY MATRIMONY—Amusing fable about famous painter who wished to live peaceful life.—M. Y. C.
HOOSIER HOLIDAY—Musical with Hoosier Hot Shots and other radio talent.—M. Y. C.
HOW'S ABOUT IT?—Tin Pan Alley romance that will be enjoyed by those who like Andrews Sisters style of warbling.—M. Y. C.
HOSTAGES—Melodrama about Prague people held so Nazi leader can steal coal concession. Somber and well acted.—M. Y.
I DOOD IT—Red Skelton musical in which he has full scope for his antics.—M. Y. C.
IN OLD OKLAHOMA—Story about competition for oil in early years of century. Canyon fire and wagon train race across prairie provide spectacular finish.—M. Y. C.
IRON MAJOR—Biographical film tracing career of Maj. Frank Cavanaugh as football coach and as officer in World War I.—M. Y.
IS EVERYBODY HAPPY—Fair musical about Ted Lewis. Many familiar songs.—M. Y. C.
JACK LONDON—Episodic biography emphasizing author's warnings against Japan.—M. Y.
JEANNIE—British Cinderella tale about farm drudge who spends small inheritance on trip to newer Vienna, and ends by marrying Yorkshire salesman. Light amusement.—M. Y. C.
JITTERBUGS—Laurel and Hardy tangle with crooks and recover girl's bank roll amid slapstick antics and musical turns.—M. Y. C.
JOHNNY COME LATELY—Roving reporter befriends woman publisher and mixes in small-town politics with good melodramatic results.—M. Y.
JUNIOR ARMY—Freddie Bartholomew and the Dead End kids unmask Nazi agent.—M. Y. C.
KANSAN—Expected Western ingredients.—M. Y. C.
KEEP 'EM SLUGGING—Dead End and East Side Kids slap down each other, then get together to catch perpetrators of crime. It's all a matter of taste.—M.
KID DYNAMITE—East Side Kids tangle successfully with things trying to exploit a boxing match, then join up for war.—M. Y. C.
KID RIDES AGAIN—Billy the Kid, framed for a crime he didn't commit, rounds up gang. Routine Western.—M. Y.
KING OF THE COWBOYS—Roy Rogers sings and shoots his way through well-made, finely paced western about saboteurs masquerading as carnival entertainers.—M. Y. C.
KLONDIKE KATE—Tough melodrama of gold rush days, with most of action in dance halls.—M.
LAD FROM OUR TOWN—Russian wartime romance of tank officer and concert singer.—M. Y.
LADIES' DAY—Farce about domestic affairs of baseball players. Lupe Velez sets pace.—M. Y. C.
LADY GANGSTER—Mediocre crime melodrama.—M.
LADY TAKES A CHANCE—Girl tenderfoot encounters untamed cowboy and hog-ties him after farcical adventures.—M. Y. C.
LAND OF HUNTED MEN—Range Busters help round up robbers. Fair program supporter.—M. Y. C.
LARCENY WITH MUSIC—Singer's manager saves night club from bankruptcy by popularizing his musical numbers. Program filler.—M. Y.
LASSIE COME HOME—Touching story of collie who refused to be separated from family with which she grew up.—M. Y. C.
LAST WILL OF DR. MABUSE—Well-made but morbid mystery story, a study of criminal insanity, with excursions into hypnotism, ghosts and "transmigration of souls."—M.
LAW OF THE NORTHWEST—Mounties defeat land grabbers in ordinary melodrama.—M. Y. C.
LET'S FACE IT—Passable musical about soldiers and flighty married couples.—M. Y.
LET'S HAVE FUN—Mild program comedy for those who enjoy Bert Gordon's radio humor as "the mad Russian."—M. Y. C.
LIFEBOAT—Eight persons afloat with captain of submarine that sank their ship. Sardonic melodrama deftly directed.—M. Y.
LONDON BLACKOUT MURDERS—Machine-made mystery thriller about murderer who takes justice into his own hands.—M.
LONE PRAIRIE—Uneven western, exciting at times, with cowboys rounding up pay roll robbers in romance of the open spaces.—M. Y. C.
LONE STAR TRAIL—Entertaining, if routine, western mixing thrills with comedy.—M. Y. C.
LOST ANGEL—Child under intensive training designed to make her genius enters on normal girlhood under guidance of reporter.—M. Y. C.
MADAME CURIE—Impressive biography of discoverers of radium, told in terms of romance.—M. Y. C.
MAN FROM MUSIC MOUNTAIN—Roy Rogers and Trigger end feud between cattlemen and sheep raisers. Cheerful songs and much handsome mountain scenery.—M. Y. C.
MAN FROM DOWN UNDER—Australian boxing manager in none-too-pleasant melodramatic story about supposed brother and sister who turn out to be not related. War and prize fight scenes.—M.
MAN FROM RIO GRANDE—Conventional western that has modern skating show for novel interlude.—M. Y. C.
MASQUERADE—Russian version of century-old tragic poem of Lemontov, with Byronic hero who learns that he cannot look with contempt upon less clever men.—M. Y.
MINESWEEPER—Passable melodrama about Navy men who clear ship lanes for convoys.—M. Y.
MIRACLE OF MORGAN'S CREEK—Aftermath of girl's marriage while tipsy to unidentified soldier, dubiously handled as subject for uproarious farce.—M. Y.
MISSION TO MOSCOW—Elaborate screening of former U. S. Ambassador Davies' report on Russia's friendship for United Nations.—M. Y.
MISTER BIG—Juvenile jive session.—M. Y.
MOONLIGHT IN VERMONT—Passable musical about farm girl who makes good in theater.—M. Y. C.
MOON IS DOWN—Impressive translation of Steinbeck's novel about occupation of Norwegian town by Nazi troops, and their inability to make townspeople cower.—M. Y.
MORE THE MERRIER—Washington's housing shortage becomes subject of well-written, neatly-acted romantic farce.—M. Y.
MR. LUCKY—Draft-dodging gambler becomes patriotic member of merchant marine in fairly entertaining melodramatic romance.—M. Y.
MURDER IN TIMES SQUARE—Mystery melodrama for lower brackets.—M.
MURDER ON THE WATERFRONT—Class B mystery with clues and spies at every turn.—M. Y.
MY FRIEND FLICKA—Picturesque and touching story of boy's gain in confidence through owning filly. Filmed in Technicolor.—M. Y. C.
MY KINGDOM FOR A COOK—Testy British author starts feud in New England town when he tries to steal cook. Good romantic farce.—M. Y. C.
MY SON, THE HERO—Strained comedy about down-at-heels fight promoter who puts up successful businessman front to impress boy.—M. Y.
MYSTERY BROADCAST—Conventional mystery story in radio studio setting. Good cast.—M. Y.
NEVER A DULL MOMENT—Ritz Brothers are mistaken for gangsters when they hire out as vaudeville performers in night club.—M. Y.
NIGHT FOR CRIME—Routine "quickie" about a film studio murder and kidnaping.—M. Y.
NIGHT TO REMEMBER—Fairly amusing mystery farce about murder and blackmail in a Greenwich Village basement flat.—M. Y.
NINE BACHELORS—Quitry farce in which tenderness combines with sly humor.—M. Y.
NOBODY'S DARLING—Fair comedy about home life of pair of screen players and daughter.—M. Y. C.
NONE SHALL ESCAPE—Postwar trial in Poland used to introduce account of Nazi's career of brutality and to indicate some of outrages committed. Grim material, able acting.—M. Y.
NORTH STAR—Deeply moving drama of destruction of Russian village by Nazis, and heroic survival of many of the peasants.—M. Y.
NORTHERN PURSUIT—The Mounties defeat Nazi plot in good romantic melodrama.—M. Y.
NO TIME FOR LOVE—Romance of girl photographer and tunnel digger. Big scene when she proves his machine can prevent cave-ins.—M. Y. C.
O, MY DARLING CLEMENTINE—Passable comedy about radio entertainers.—M. Y. C.
OLD ACQUAINTANCE—High-colored romance of two women novelists leaving them at the end to comfort each other in their loneliness.—M. Y.
OVERLAND MAIL ROBBERY—Miscreants brought to justice in two-fisted fashion.—M. Y. C.
PARDON MY GUN—Passable western. Engineer proves girl didn't steal hundred grand.—M. Y. C.
PARIS AFTER DARK—Melodrama of French underground, showing how released prisoner struck a blow for France.—M. Y.
PASSPORT TO SUEZ—Lone Wolf unjustly suspected in lively melodrama.—M. Y.
PETTICOAT LARCENY—Girl star of radio seeks local color among crooks and reforms them in a melodrama for the family and juvenile trade.—M. Y. C.
PHANTOM OF THE OPERA—Familiar chiller—filmed in Technicolor with care for musical values. Several horrible scenes.—M. Y.
PISTOL PACKIN' MAMA—Melodramatic story of Western gambling queen.—M. Y.
PITURI—Australian-made mystery romance involving lady novelist and white savage.—M.
POWERS GIRL—Comedy romance about photographer and two sisters, one of whom wants to be model. Benny Goodman's "hot licks" welcome.—M.
PRELUDE TO WAR—Factual pictorial record, with commentary, of causes of World War II, starting with occupation of Manchuria.—M. Y. C.
PRIDE OF THE PLAINS—Black market villains, who sought to round up wild horses for meat, foiled in serviceable Western.—M. Y. C.
PRINCESS O'ROURKE—Romance of titled European girl and American flier.—M. Y.
PRISON MUTINY—Slightly artificial prison reform melodrama.—M. Y.
PURPLE V—Passable low-priced prison melodrama about downed British flier's escape from Germany.—M.
QUIET, PLEASE, MURDER—Killer explains crimes by saying he enjoyed the fear of knowing he would be caught. He is.—M.
RACKET MAN—Drafted gangster puts finger on former associates in exciting melodrama.—M. Y.
RAVAGED EARTH—Record of Japanese brutalities in China, particularly Shanghai. Excessively gruesome.—M.
REDHEAD FROM MANHATTAN—Class B musical that gives Lupe Velez a dual role.—M. Y. C.
RIDING HIGH—Ex-burlesque actress puts on show at dude ranch. Fair music.—M. Y.
ROOKIES IN BURMA—Clowning may be hard on those who read Far East dispatches.—M.
SAGEBRUSH LAW—Tim Holt rounds up bank swindlers and clears father's name in familiar melodramatic style.—M. Y. C.
SAHARA—Skipper of Yankee tank fights melodramatic delaying action. Film exemplifies understanding among men of United Nations.—M. Y.
SALUTE TO THE MARINES—Retired Marine leads delaying action. Lively melodrama.—M. Y.
SALUTE FOR THREE—Tritely plotted musical program filler.—M. Y. C.
SARONG GIRL—Night club-crook set-up for routine musical melodrama.—M. Y.
SECRET ENEMIES—G-men get Nazi in 59 minutes of familiar action melodrama.—M. Y.
SECRETS OF THE UNDERGROUND—Unpretentious yet well-made murder mystery, solved by romantic district attorney and girl reporter.—M. Y.

Susan Hayward
In "The Fighting Seabees"

SHERLOCK HOLMES FACES DEATH—All usual trappings of creepy melodrama.—M. Y.
SHERLOCK HOLMES IN WASHINGTON—Sherlock slickly prevents enemy agents from stealing important papers.—M. Y. C.
SHE'S FOR ME.—Thin musical with cabaret background and pleasant incidental specialties.—M. Y.
SHIP AHOY—Musical with dancers and comedians on job of tracking down spies.—M. Y.
SHRINE OF VICTORY—Documentary showing Greek resistance to Fascist invasion.—M. Y.
SILVER CITY RAIDERS—Fast action western with cowboys defeating landgrabbers.—M. Y. C.
SILVER FLEET—Sabotage in Netherlands, acted neatly in exciting British melodrama.—M. Y.
SILVER SPURS—Roy Rogers solves a murder mystery in which he is falsely accused.—M. Y. C.
SKY'S THE LIMIT—War-time romantic comedy which Fred Astaire highlights with Joan Leslie as partner.—M. Y.
SLEEPY LAGOON—Girl mayor bests racketeers in passable melodrama.—M. Y. C.
SLIGHTLY DANGEROUS—Shop girl's dream of handsome husband and luxury comes true after entertaining adventures.—M. Y. C.
SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE—Steadily entertaining British melodrama of return of vital war machines from France.—M. Y.
SONG OF TEXAS—Roy Rogers sings and shoots way through lively western.—M. Y. C.
SO PROUDLY WE HAIL!—Exceptional cast in moving story of heroism of nurses on Bataan.—M.
SO'S YOUR UNCLE—Farce about author anxious to get play produced. Cast adds interest; weak story.—M. Y.
SPIDER WOMAN—Sherlock Holmes solves another series of murders in so-so programmer.—M. Y.
SPY TRAIN—Cheaply made, but fast pace helps melodrama involving reporter and Nazi agents.—M. Y.
STAND BY ALL NETWORKS—News commentator tracks down saboteurs in conventional action melodrama.—M. Y. C.
STAGE DOOR CANTEEN—Glorifying Canteen's service to soldiers and sailors. Many stage and screen luminaries, and six name bands.—M. Y. C.
STORMY WEATHER—Bill Robinson's inimitable dancing in Negro musical that touches on incidents in his career.—M. Y. C.
STRANGE DEATH OF ADOLF HITLER—Melodrama about killing of Hitler impersonator.—M.
SWEET ROSIE O'GRADY—Nostalgic Technicolor musical about singing star who rose from beer garden entertainer to fiancee of duke.—M.
SOMEONE TO REMEMBER—Sentimental comedy about mother who kept hope of seeing long-lost son. Well-cast minor romantic interest.—M. Y. C.
SOMETHING TO SHOUT ABOUT—Vaudeville returns in a backstage musical which displays some good incidental talent. Cole Porter songs.—M. Y.
SONG OF BERNADETTE—Legend of Lourdes told in atmosphere of ecclesiastical belief and ritual.—M. Y.
SPITFIRE—Leslie Howard in stirring British-made picture showing how the Spitfire fighting plane was brought to high efficiency.—M. Y. C.
STRANGER FROM PECOS—Bandits get 20 minutes start, but they haven't a chance in this melodramatic setup.—M. Y. C.
STRANGER IN TOWN—Small-town political machine smashed in fair melodrama.—M. Y. C.
SUBMARINE ALERT—Class B melodrama about FBI operations against Japanese.—M. Y. C.
SUBMARINE BASE—Gangster, suspected of aiding Nazis, double-crosses them instead. Exciting Class B melodrama, well-played.—M. Y.
SWING FEVER—Slapstick musical about band leader's efforts to dispose of serious composition. Good singers, but hypnotic gag pulls film's quality down.—M. Y.
SWING-SHIFT MAZIE—Long-suffering war worker finally turns against incorrigible girl cheat. Strong, unedifying melodramatic romance.—M. Y.
SWING YOUR PARTNERS—Popular radio entertainers in mild comedy with music about woman manufacturer who by going to work incog discovers how to treat workers better.—M. Y. C.
TARZAN TRIUMPHS—Johnny Weissmuller defeats Nazi paratroopers who drop into jungle.—M. Y.
TENDER COMRADE—Long and often sad, but always strong, story of four women waiting for husbands to come back from war.—M. Y.
TENTING TONIGHT IN THE OLD CAMPGROUND—Fair Western of stagecoach days.—M. Y. C.
TEXAS KID—Staple ingredients of routine western, in which outlaws are run to earth.—M. Y. C.
THANK YOUR LUCKY STARS—Two-hour variety show with Eddie Cantor as guide.—M. Y. C.
THE LODGER—Well-produced shocker based on London Jack-the-Ripper cases of long ago.—M.
THERE'S SOMETHING ABOUT A SOLDIER—How officers are made of men from Army Services. Incidental melodramatic trimmings.—M. Y.
THIS LAND IS MINE—Mild schoolmaster emerges as hero of Nazi-dominated town. Exceptional cast. Inspiring theme.—M. Y.
THREE RUSSIAN GIRLS—American flier's romance with Russian nurse, against background of Russian fighting.—M. Y.
THEY CAME TO BLOW UP AMERICA—Rambling war melodrama presented as fictionalized background story of case of eight saboteurs captured about a year ago.—M. Y. C.
THIS IS THE ARMY—Spectacular musical comedy version of stage revue, with original cast of 350 soldiers, and others for handsome, stirring patriotic entertainment.—M. Y. C.
THIS IS THE LIFE—Youthful romance, with jitterbug and night club interludes; several operatic songs well sung.—M. Y. C.
THOUSANDS CHEER—Parade of stars with camp show done in Technicolor, three bands, and circus act. Good light entertainment.—M. Y. C.
TOP MAN—Timely musical about classmates in junior college who work four hours daily in aircraft factory.—M. Y. C.
THUMBS UP—Passable minor musical about singer who learns to place good of Allied war effort ahead of ambition.—M. Y. C.
TIGER FANGS—Frank Buck defeats Nazi plot to turn animals loose on jungle natives. Melodrama for duals.—M. Y.
TONIGHT WE RAID CALAIS—Melodrama about long British saboteur working with French underground to blow up Nazi-occupied factory.—M. Y.
TRUE TO LIFE—Funny comedy about family put on air by ready radio writers.—M. Y. C.
WHAT A WOMAN—Women talent agent makes movie glamour toy out of college professor.—M. Y. C.
WHERE ARE YOUR CHILDREN?—Sincere presentation of phases of juvenile delinquency that have to do with parental neglect.—M. Y.
WHISTLING IN BROOKLYN—Radio detective rounds up crooks after much slapstick in baseball park.—M. Y. C.
WILD HORSE STAMPEDE—New western series starts with roundup of horse thieves.—M. Y. C.
WINGS OVER THE PACIFIC—Quickie South Seas stuff with war incidents for topicality.—M. Y. C.
WOMAN OF THE TOWN—Story of marshal of Dodge City and the dance hall girl who fell in love with him.—M. Y.
WOMEN IN BONDAGE—Painful melodrama about inhuman practices, attributed to Nazis, for forcing women to serve state.—M.
YOUNG IDEAS—Children nearly break up romantic second marriage. Well-acted comedy.—M. Y. C.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The Home Forum

The Father's Care

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THE long records of humanity's experience there has probably never been such a going to and fro in the earth as is known today. Large numbers of people have been transposed from places where they have had friendly and familiar association to distant countries or continents. The resultant widespread sense of separation, or strangeness, constitutes a problem which calls for a right solution. No more effective comfort, no greater blessing could be given to anyone, than the spiritual understanding which brings to him the truth that never for a moment can man be separated from the love, care, and protection of his Father-Mother God.

When Christ Jesus dwelt upon earth he often told an interesting story to illustrate the truths he wished to convey. In the fifteenth chapter of Luke, for example, is the parable of the Prodigal Son. In it the Master pictures a home from which the younger son, after demanding and receiving his portion of the father's estate, goes out into the world with all the boldness of materiality. His money being dissipated, poverty and humiliation follow. Coming to himself, he resolves to return to his home and his father's unchanging love. After his welcome and reinstatement, his elder brother resentfully complains that he himself has never vexed his father, yet no special favor has ever been shown him. The father's loving response to his elder son is, "Son, thou art ever with me, and all that I have is thine" (Luke 15:31). In this story the great Teacher indicates that God's bestowals upon His children everywhere are constant and spring spontaneously and inevitably from His beneficent and unchanging nature as Love.

* * *

Through the revelation of Christian Science God is known not only as the perfect Father, divine Love; but also as divine Principle, self-existent, eternal, unchanging. Since He is also Spirit He cannot be cognized by the material senses but must be spiritually discerned. The spiritual qualities of divine Principle, therefore, must be forever reflected or expressed by His ideas, including man.

The unity which eternally exists between God and man is clearly set forth in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," the textbook of Christian Science. In the chapter, "Recapitulation," the author, Mary Baker Eddy, makes a statement so momentous as to place within the grasp of all a scientific reason why, under every circumstance, whether at home or abroad, in crowds or as individuals, all may experience unbroken unity with all good. She writes (p. 470), "The relations of God and man, divine Principle and idea, are indestructible in Science; and Science knows no lapse from nor return to harmony, but holds the divine order or spiritual law, in which God and all that He creates are perfect and eternal, to have remained unchanged in its eternal history."

* * *

Where God is spiritually discerned as divine Principle, He is also seen to be omnipresent good, and this good is reflected by man, His idea. As the rays of the sun express the warmth and light of their central source, thus dispelling darkness and cold, so spiritual man reflects the love and intelligence of infinite Spirit. When Christ Jesus, the Way-shower, healed the sick or brought harmony where discord had been, it was because he realized that man, God's idea, could not under any circumstance cease to express the qualities of God, good.

It should be remembered that man, the child of God, the expression of the infinite intelligence, never dwells where, looking up to God, he must plead for His presence. God's image and likeness looks out from the secret dwelling place with Him spoken of by St. Paul (Acts 17:28): "In him we live, and move, and have our being." Thus, as Mrs. Eddy counsels in Science and Health (p. 91): "Let us rid ourselves of the belief that man is separated from God, and obey only the divine Principle, Life, and Love. Here is the great point of departure for all true spiritual growth."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Portuguese]

Desvêlos do Pai

Tradução do artigo sobre a Ciência Cristã, publicado em inglês nesta página

NOS LONGOS registros da experiência humana nunca houve certamente tantos vaivéns sôbre a terra como os que ora se presenciam. Inúmeras são as pessôas tiradas de lugares onde desfrutavam a convivência da família e de amigos, para países e continentes longínquos. O consequente e generalizado sentimento de separação ou de estranheza constitue problêma que pede solução satisfatória. À nimguem poderia ser dado confôrto mais eficaz, nem maior bênção do que a da compreensão espiritual que traz a verdade, de que, nem por um só momento, pode o homem separar-se do amor, do desvêlo e da proteção do seu Pai-Mãe Deus.

Quando Cristo Jesus andou sôbre a terra, fazia muitas vezes narrativas interessantes para ilustrar a verdade que desejava transmitir. No décimo-quinto capítulo de Lucas, por exemplo, encontra-se a parábola do Filho Pródigo. Nela descreve o Mestre um lar de onde o filho mais moço, depois de exigir e receber a parte dos haveres paternos que lhe cabia, sae mundo a fora com toda a ousadia do materialismo. Tendo dissipado sua fortuna, vieram-lhe a pobreza e a humilhação. Tornando a si, resolveu regressar ao seu lar e ao imutável amor paterno. Após a bôa acolhida e reintegração, eis que o irmão mais velho queixa-se, ressentido, de que, a-pesar-de nunca ter afligido a seu pai, jamais tivera qualquer favor especial. A carinhosa resposta do pai ao seu primogênito foi: "Filho, tu sempre estás comigo, e todas as minhas cousas são tuas" (Lucas 15:31). Nessa parábola o grande Mestre mostra que as dádivas de Deus a Seus filhos, por toda a parte, são constantes e brotam espontânea e inevitavelmente da Sua beneficente e imutável natureza como Amor.

* * *

Por meio da revelação da Ciência Cristã, Deus não é sòmente conhecido como Pai perfeito, Amor divino; mas, tambem, como Princípio divino, existente por si mesmo, eterno, imutável. Desde que Ele é tambem Espírito, não pode ser percebido pelos sentidos materiais, precisando ser discernido espiritualmente. As qualidades espirituais do Princípio divino devem, portanto, ser sempre refletidas ou expressas por Suas ideias, incluindo o homem.

A união que eternamente existe entre Deus e o homem é exposta no livro-texto da Ciência Cristã, *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* (Ciência e Saúde com a Chave das Escrituras). No capítulo "Recapitulação" a autora, Mary Baker Eddy, faz uma momentosa declaração, pondo ao alcance de todos a razão científica do motivo porque, sob qualquer circunstância, no lar como fora dêle, em multidão como individualmente, podem todos sentir inquebrantável união com o bem. Ela escreve (pg. 470): "As relações de Deus com o homem, Princípio divino e ideia, são indestrutíveis na Ciência; e a Ciência não conhece nem desvio, nem retôrno à harmonia, antes sustenta como tendo permanecido imutável, em sua eterna história, a norma divina ou lei espiritual, pela qual Deus e tudo o que Êle criou são perfeitos e eternos."

* * *

Onde Deus é espiritualmente discernido como Princípio divino, é tambem visto como onipresente bem, bem êsse refletido pelo homem, Sua ideia. Da mesma forma que os raios do sol exprimem o calor e a luz de sua fonte central, dissipando a escuridão e o frio, assim o homem espiritual reflete o amor e a inteligência do Espírito infinito. Quando Cristo Jesús, o Guia, curava os doentes ou trazia harmonia onde havia reinado a discórdia, era porque êle realizava que o homem, ideia de Deus, não podia, em nenhuma circunstância, deixar de exprimir as qualidades de Deus, o bem.

Deve ser lembrado que o homem, o filho de Deus, expressão da inteligência infinita, nunca está onde, olhando para Deus, tenha necessidade de implorar por Sua presença. A imagem e semelhança de Deus dirige-se do lugar secreto em que com êle habita, mencionado por S. Paulo (Atos 17:28): "Porque nêle vivemos, e nos movemos, e existimos." Por isso, aconselha Mrs. Eddy em *Science and Health* (pg. 91): "Desembaracemo-nos da crença de que o homem é separado de Deus, e obedeçamos sòmente ao Princípio divino, Vida e Amor. Eis o grande ponto de partida para todo o verdadeiro progresso espiritual."

"The peace of Love is published"

The contribution The Christian Science Monitor is making to journalism is well illustrated in these words of its Founder, Mary Baker Eddy (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 185): "The peace of Love is published, and the sword of the Spirit is drawn; nor will it be sheathed till Truth shall reign triumphant over all the earth." This international daily newspaper holds world news up to the light, and aids in a better understanding of world problems that must precede a lasting peace. The ideal home newspaper, with regular features for all the family. Price $12.00 a year, single copy, 5c; order from any Christian Science Reading Room, Circulation Representative, or direct from

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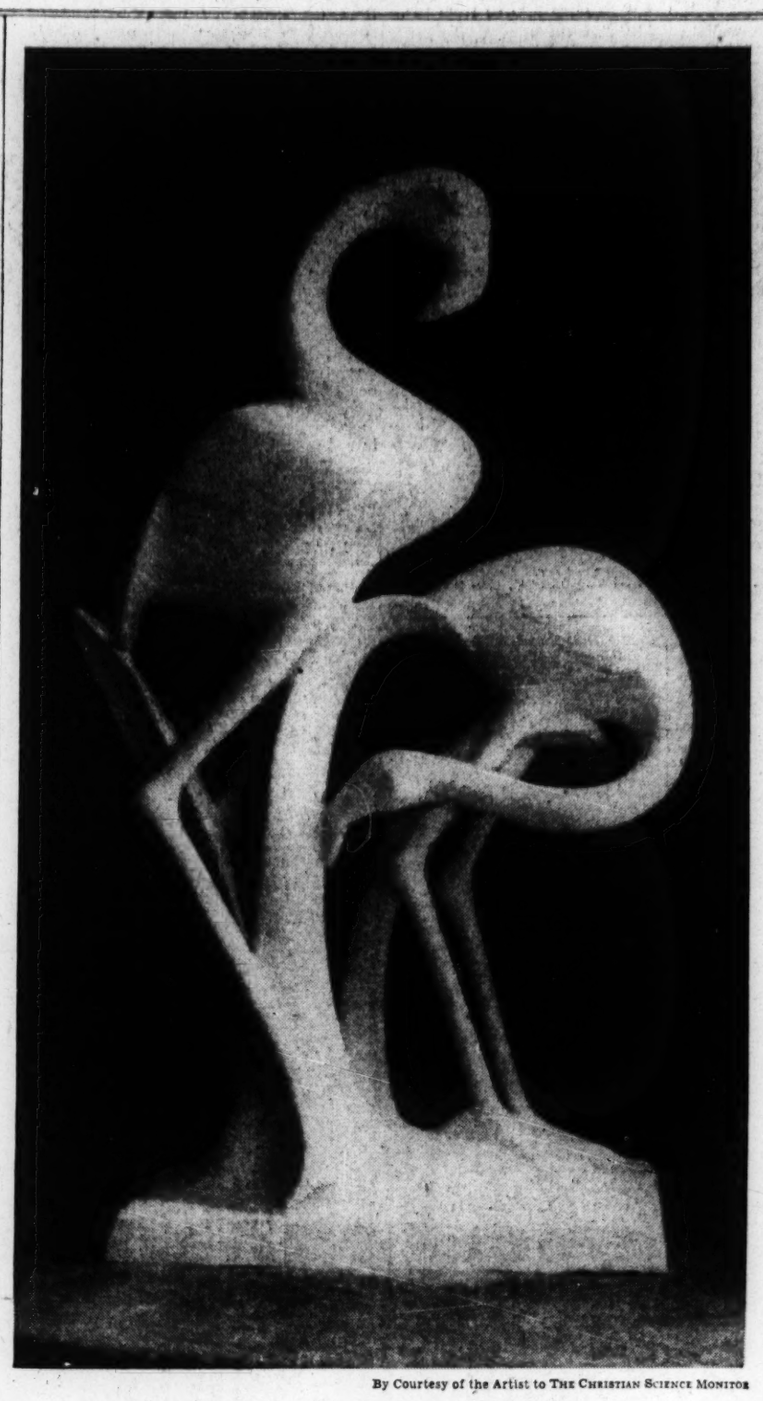
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR



By Courtesy of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FLAMINGOS: *Sculptured by Agostino Rodriguez*

Young Man of Brazil

UNDER THE SPONSORSHIP of his government, the Portuguese sculptor, Agostino Rodriguez, came to the United States a year ago. His trip had a twofold purpose: he planned to study here, and to model some statuary. The famous sculptural workshop of John Evans Company, in Boston, extended its facilities to him; and there he has been diligently occupied in making portraits, and bird, animal and fish studies.

Trained academically as a zoologist, Mr. Rodriguez made the transition to the vocation of sculpture through specializing in marine subjects. He made a number of portraits for use in the schools of his native land, and as specimens in museums of natural history. But he did not stop at mere precise reproduction. He was prompted to modify and reshape the forms of his models, according to certain established principles of decorative design. Gradually he stylized and simplified the figures, still heeding the basic lines of contour. A considerable repertoire of bird and fish subjects was produced, and sculptures carved by him in marble are to be found today in museums and private collections, not alone in Portugal, but in the Azores, Madeira, Brazil, and the United States.

HAVING DEBARKED from the ferry, we boarded the first streetcar that came along. The fare was a penny each. The car was one of a train of three cars, all with open-air seats, thrilling as a merry-go-round. . . .

Then a troop of Scout Cubs came aboard. Little fellows, from knee high to spindling willowy. From six to twelve, by size. . . . Their dress was motley, the only attempt at a uniform being a sleeveless undershirt and white shorts, and not all of them achieved even this regalia. But how rapt and shining were their faces! It was growing late in the afternoon, the great day almost over, but not one moment of the grand excursion was to be lost. . . . The leader anxiously counted heads. Three, four, eleven, twenty. He was not going to leave one behind. "Twenty-one? Twenty-two?" Yes, they were present. But Twenty-three and Twenty-four—where were *they?* He looked quickly around. He asked startled, anxious questions. Pointing arms, eager replies, answered him: Twenty-three and Twenty-four had stopped to buy ice-cream cones!

Just in the nick of time the two laggards came running up. Jangle, jangle, bumpity-bump, and we were off, Twenty-three and Twenty-four summarily herded into the front row, directly under the leader's nose. I could not understand the words, but I know that that worried young man was lecturing them on the Scout spirit of sticking together, of never causing delays. . . .

We had turned two corners before the admonitions were ended. Then we broke into song. The leader had crowded his cubs on three of the long benches that ran from side to side of the car. His Scout hat was pushed back on his head, his blue Scout kerchief knotted around his neck, just as they should be. He stood with his back to the motorman, braced against the antics of the car. His lieutenant, a boy of some sixteen summers, hung to the post beside the last bench, so they had their charges under surveillance from front and rear.

He named a Scout song, gave the pitch, and they were off, shrill voices, happy, eager. They struck the notes as unevenly as their heads might top a horizontal line, but their joy was in it. The song wound up with a yell—a yell that bounced off the ceiling of the car, spread out to the open skies, and soared to the darkening welkin above. Bravo, young Brazilianos!

The young leader wiped the glistening drops from his brow, grinned, and called for another song. A patriotic song, this time. . . . A heavy man with a black necktie who sat beside me boomed out a bass, his cane tapping the rhythm. Joe and I wished that we knew the words: if we had, we would certainly have swelled the chorus, "This is what I call really fine!" Joe whispered in my ear. "Just imagine everyone on a streetcar in Washington joining in to sing 'The Star-Spangled Banner'!"

Then came the turn of the young Scoutmaster hanging to the post at the rear. He sidled along the running board as the car bumped around the curves and took his place in front. He introduced a song new to the cubs, line by line. It stumped some of them, but they never dreamed of quitting. They stuck to it. There! Grand! They had it! All together now! "Attaboy!"—or whatever the word for it is in Portuguese. They shone in his praise; then, with faces shining, they were off on another.

The car stopped. Three of the smallest of the future collegiate cheer-leaders slipped off. The Scoutmaster was on the ground even before the car stopped, anxiously scanning the people standing at that corner, to make sure that the little boys' parents were there to meet them. The streetcar gong jangled impatiently; but not until he was certain that his charges had been safely met did he climb back on again.

He was still at it, when Joe and I alighted at the ferry house. From all indications, that Scout leader's day had been a long one, but never once had his energy shown signs of running down, not one moment had he wasted that could be used for his cubs' pleasure or training. As we left, he was still there at the front of the car, feet braced, hat pushed back, face dripping, leading them in still another song. Young man of Brazil, I salute you! — From "Grandmother Drives South," by CONSTANCE JORDAN HENLEY. (New York: Putnam.)

Another Soong Eccentricity

THE HOUSE IN HONGKEW was branded just another Soong eccentricity, because it was out in the wilderness. Friends of the Soongs gasped at their daring and secretly admired them for it. Today the house is surrounded for miles by close-packed city, and until the Japanese took Hongkew in 1937 the family was still collecting rent on it. In those days it stood in green fields and was surrounded by date palms and other trees rare in Shanghai. A stream ran by the front. The architecture was of the half-Chinese, half-foreign type that most Shanghai residents chose, and thus set off their city from the other treaty ports, where Chinese residences are still for the most part of the old style. A front wall enclosed the first courtyard, designed to cut off the stream from the nursery, but the children soon learned to climb it and play in the fields. . . .

In front the house stretched in a straight line behind the courtyard and was divided into four big, high rooms—Charlie's study, the dining room, a Chinese parlor furnished with redwood tables and stiff little chairs, and a foreign-style parlor with piano and comfortable chairs and sofas. The rooms faced south, as all good Shanghai rooms do, to a wide veranda where the family often ate out-of-doors. . . .

The second house behind, separated by a smaller courtyard, contained in similar arrangement the servants' quarters, the kitchen and stores. Behind this again was a large vegetable garden where Charlie Soong loved to work, and thus enhance his reputation, if such a thing were possible, for eccentricity. An educated man, a scholar and teacher, working like a farmer? What next?—From "The Soong Sisters," by EMILY HAHN. Copyright, 1941. Reprinted by permission of Doubleday, Doran and Company, Inc.

Pete Turns Over a New Page

IT SEEMED LIKE the end of a chapter. Pete sat in his round-backed chair by the window and looked out across his unkempt garden. It had never been unkempt before, but this year he hadn't bothered to clean out the summer's tomato vines. There was an old, broken apple tree, too, that he ought to cut down.

Sitting there, he saw the shiny car come down the street and stop at his gate. He saw the man get out. He knew him. It was Mr. Laws, the big boss.

Pete got up and answered the door bell, buttoning his shirt collar as he went. Laws was a big man, almost as big as Pete, but a lot younger. There was power inside him, like the big boss always has.

"Pete," he said, and shook hands. "I just got back. The boys told me you'd quit. Is that right?"

"Yes," said Pete. "I quit."

"After how many years?"

"Forty-six," answered Pete. "I began three days after Mr. Subell started the company. For six weeks, there was just the two of us—the president and me."

Laws cleared his throat. "Well, Pete, the company doesn't have any pension plan. But they didn't want to let you get away without doing something. The president authorized $500, and the boys at the shop put in $87.50." He handed Pete a check. "It's just a little something to show that we all like you."

Pete took the check and held it in his fingers, saying nothing.

"And here's a letter, too," said Laws. "It only says what I told you just now, but a lot of the boys in the shop signed it. Well, take care of yourself, fellow. Look in on us now and then at the plant, won't you?"

* * *

The letter was only eight typewritten lines, but the signatures covered the whole page. There was Gus Olsen, the big round man in the unloading gang. Little Charlie, Number 12. Big Leo in the tempering room, Number 27.

To Pete, clock numbers went with names. He could not divorce them. He had written those names and numbers on the job tickets too many times. Here was old Aage, the machinist. And there was "X—V. Palczynski, his mark," in the shipping-clerk's handwriting.

Pete took off his glasses and laid them back on the Regulator clock.

"You should have said thank you," said his wife.

"I know it," said Pete. "But I didn't know how."

"You could go up to Mr. Laws' office tomorrow."

"No," said Pete. "I wouldn't know what to say then, either." He got up, put a chunk of wood in the heating-stove and stood with his back to it. "Maybe I could put a piece in the paper."

"What would you say?" asked Mama.

"Let's get out that recommend Mr. Subell wrote for Louis in 1917."

They studied over the letter. Pete took his pencil and wrote:

"To Whom It May Concern and The United States Army:—The undersigned, Pete Kaminek, thanks you all very much, old friends and Company.

"Pete Kaminek."

"If it isn't right," said Mama, "Mr. Koronkowski will know. Will you take it down right away?"

* * *

"You're just the man I've been thinking about," said Koronkowski. His office was small and littered with back issues of his Polish newspaper. There was in the air the smell of ink and glue and the noise of presses from the back room.

"I have been going to come and see you. Sit down. You know I'm not a Block Captain any more. I'm Zone Commander now and I want a good man to look after the neighborhood Victory Gardens next summer."

"Me?" said Pete.

"Yes, you. You've had the finest garden in the whole neighborhood every year for the last thirty that I know of. Next year I want you to go around and educate your neighborhood. Show them how to fertilize and spade, and how to plant, and the way the rows ought to run. Ride herd on 'em, see that they do it. You speak Polish, don't you?"

"Sure," said Pete. "I speak Polish, Bohemian, Slavish, Lithuanian, Low German, and Henglish."

"Well, then," said Koronkowski, "you're just the man."

"Sure," said Pete. "I'll do him. Now, about this." He handed over the piece of paper.

Koronkowski read it. "You won't need this about the United States Army." He scratched that out. "The rest is all right. It reads good. How long should I run it?"

"Run it for a week," said Pete.

He went home, changed from his store clothes into his working clothes. He went out through the kitchen.

"Make a good supper, Mama. I'm hungry."

Out in the garden, he pulled up the old tomato vines and stored all the stakes carefully in the basement. He would need them next year. Maybe this was the end of a chapter; but it was also the beginning of a new page.

He stoned his ax lightly and went out to the old apple tree. He rested his hand on the trunk, sizing it up. There was room to drop it toward the west.

He spat on his hands and swung, carefully, slowly, making each stroke count. The chips came out big. He had always liked the balance of this ax.

JOHN F. HAYES

Boris's Howl

BORIS HAD BEEN brought to us as a small wolf-puppy, solemn and grizzled, with a soft fubsy body and enormous horn-rimmed spectacles marking his eyes. My husband, with an engaging smile not free from the deepest guile, said that Boris was to be his Christmas present to me. This was May, but I could only put up a very feeble argument against keeping him: "Darling, you know we *said* that five dogs would be enough." And indeed, we had most definitely and most severely decided against any increase in the kennels. My husband instantly switched off the Christmas present line, which sounded a bit too permanent, and shamelessly declared that the puppy had only been given to him to hold for a day or two (like the Great Seal) and would be fetched before Saturday. "By whom?" I asked. And after that, the dialogue came to pieces in his hands. Of course we kept Boris; nobody can not keep a puppy. He developed into a splendid wolf-hound of the Sicilian breed, which meant that his forehead was broader than an Alsatian's, his eyes wider apart, and his ears flopped instead of pricking upright. He had a white chest, and a deep musical exciting howl. Once, lying in the upper bunk of my bedroom, I was able to watch Boris practising his howl in front of the long mirror, when he imagined he was alone. He trotted straight across the room to the looking-glass, and planting himself firmly in front of it, he threw back his head and howled again and again, very softly and beautifully; then, satisfied, he trotted away. I was profoundly interested in the performance, for, upon my honour, this is no legend or delusion but the truth. I suppose he wanted to be howl-perfect for Tessa's sake. — From "Another Part of the Forest," by G. B. STERN. (New York: Macmillan.)

Winter Solstice

What is this not to be resisted impulse,
Driving a mind to think on apples in
Cellar's hold, till from its nail a lantern,
Lifted, lighted, swings down to the bin?

Call it remembering, in cold, a winter
Afternoon turned sudden spring until
Leaden, ominous day, grown warm and sunny,
Blossomed overhead, crocus and daffodil.

For apples ruddy with the toll of summer,
Gathered at summer's end, are something more
Than apples. Their unwrinkled skin, in winter,
Is like the quiet opening of a door.

EARL DANIELS

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Night Sounds on Italian Front Range From Hoot of Owl to Roar of Guns

World Union Is Seen Some Way Off Yet

Peace Commission head finds long steps taken but only easiest part of road yet traveled.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Feb. 9—Although big steps have been made during the past year toward achievement of a general world organization that ultimately may embrace all nations, only the easier part of the road has been traversed toward a pattern of world order with the hope of a just and durable peace, in the opinion of John Foster Dulles, Chairman of the Commission on a Just and Durable Peace. Mutual knowledge and respect and a common level of morality are indispensable in achieving this, he holds.

The Moscow Conference and the Senate resolution envisaged establishment of a general world organization and control of armaments, Mr. Dulles told the Western Section of the Alliance of Reformed Churches here last night. He stressed, however, that official decisions have not yet formulated a body empowered to put the resolutions into effect. That, Mr. Dulles declared, is the essence of the "Six Pillars of Peace" enunciated by the Commission of the Federal Council of Churches.

"To identify peace with a perpetuation of any given status is wholly unrealistic," he declared, holding that the task of peace was primarily the elimination of the "major maladjustments of a political, economic and spiritual order which inevitably promoted unrest, as they give evil men opportunity to become formidable." This would be the Christian approach, he said, and any other approach would merely be an attempted repression of their consequences.

Mr. Dulles, who was one of President Wilson's advisers at the Versailles Conference, said there were four "pillars" fundamental to a durable peace which have not been touched by official decisions, and outlined them as follows:

1. Formation of a group to study and advise with respect to the revision of treaties due to changing conditions.

2. Placing of economic and financial relations between nations o na more "dependable and fruitful" basis.

3. Assurance that colonial administrations "genuinely" seek autonomy of subject peoples.

4. A regime of spiritual and intellectual liberty "to draw peoples together.

"We need every ounce of Christian effort to assure that our Nation will use the full weight of its influence to secure world organization which will face toward, not turn its back upon, the great political, economic, social and spiritual maladjustments which are the basic cause of war," he declared.

Associated Press

Army and Marine Heroes Honored by President Roosevelt

Left: Second Lieut. Gerry H. Kisters, Bloomington, Ind., gets Congressional Medal of Honor from President Roosevelt at the White House Feb. 8, to be the first soldier in the present war to hold the nation's two highest awards. He received the Distinguished Service Cross from Gen. George C. Marshall earlier in the day for bravery in Tunisia. Present at the ceremony were (left to right) General Marshall, Mrs. Richard G. Kisters, hero's mother; Mrs. Nola J. Kisters, his wife, and Richard G. Kisters, his father. Right: Lieut. Kenneth A. Walsh, Washington, received the Congressional Medal for heroism as a Marine pilot at Vella La Vella in the Pacific. At ceremony (left to right): Admiral King, General Vandegrift, Ralph Bard, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, and Mrs. Walsh.

Allies Try Out German Lines In Anzio Area

Gap in Allied line had to be plugged quickly to meet sudden shift in Nazi strategy.

(Fourth of a series of eyewitness stories of the bridgeheads in Italy.)

By Ronald Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Mediterranean Theater

SOMEWHERE IN ITALY, Feb. 9—My plan was to stay a night at the Anzio bridgehead with a unit bivouacking some distance behind the front line. But the unit was suddenly ordered to move up. So the night was spent at the foot of a grassy slope on the other side of which were the Germans.

It happened to be a vulnerable part of the line, where a Nazi attack would have been logical, and our unexpected shift was described as due to miscarriage of a certain tactical scheme in the late afternoon. This made it necessary to plug a gap at short notice. And it was anticipated that the enemy might at least try some deep probing with patrols.

Such a situation I found unconducive to slumber, particularly as the guns behind us were giving tongue all night off and on, projectiles from them and from mortars whining overhead. Three shells from German 88-millimeter heavy batteries crashed into the field where we were. Flying fragments chopped down branches of trees affording us cover.

Blackout in Truck

During part of the journey from the rear to the front, I was inside a windowless truck and had to judge what was going on outside by sounds and movements—some rather violent.

A clattering noise meant either that we were passing a tank or a tank was passing us. Sudden jamming on of brakes meant we nearly hit another vehicle—which was very easy to do, since traffic travels entirely without lights on such occasions.

Prolonged bumping and rocking from side to side meant we had left the main road aand were traveling across fields to our new location. It was like traveling with my head in a blanket. And of course there were long periods of waiting en route—waiting takes up a great part of a soldier's time on active service.

"Too Much or Too Little"

As the man next to me in the truck put it during a couple of hours between an order to stand by and the order to move off, "When you aren't doing too much, you're doing too little."

The cross-country path followed in our half-tracked truck was one alongside a byway which armored reconnaissance cars had explored that afternoon. "The Germans sure have noticed that and they are shelling the road tonight," said one officer.

His forecast was entirely correct, and it was a trio of "overs" that landed on the edge of our field later.

Except for green flares floating periodically over No Man's Land and wide flashes of light that told of warships firing onto German positions from the sea a few miles away, the rest of that night's story is one of sounds.

Range of Noises

They ranged from explosions of shells and heavy gunfire to a complaining hoot from an owl. They included the rattle of machine guns, the staccato crack of single shots from small arms and an occasional husky shout as one man called to another.

You always can pick out a German machine gun because of its high-speed stammer. There also are various unclassified sounds which lend themselves to all sorts of hair-raising speculations, mostly concerned with German patrols or parachutists.

In actual fact however, the night passed entirely without incident and any suspicions that owl hoots were signals between Nazis coming stealthily through the undergrowth were entirely unfounded.

Allied Planes Roar Above

Another sound heard at intervals was the throb of Allied bombers flying over the battle field en route to targets in the rear of the German lines.

For the first night since the bridgehead was established, there was nothing coming the other way.

After a night gazing up at winking stars in a clear sky, the "first light"—the crucial period when things are apt to happen in the front line—brought an expectant hush. Troops stood to—as they always do at this time—ready for anything.

It was clear nothing was going to happen somewhile before the guns and mortars began their customary early-morning exchange. German mortar shells have a particularly vicious burst. Some fell too close to be pleasant, though nobody was hit.

Then a slow-flying Army reconnaissance plane passed by not more than 50 feet above ground en route for the day's first inspection of the enemy lines.

WFA Opposes Freeing Butter; Now Holds 20,000,000 Pounds

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (AP)—The War Food Administration is waging a "behind-the-scenes" fight to hold a 20,000,000-pound "bank reserve" of butter for possible emergency needs by the military forces, foreign relief agencies, Lend-Lease recipients, or American civilians.

Pressure is being exerted by consumer and trade groups and some Government leaders to release this reserve to civilians now, but the Food Administration is resisting it.

Requests for release of WFA stocks developed after publication of reports that the Government held about 130,000,000 pounds of butter on Feb. 1 and that additional supplies were being brought in from Argentina.

The WFA said that all but 20,000,000 pounds of the Government stocks had been earmarked for the armed services, Lend-Lease, and other war programs. The 20,000,000-pound stock is being held in what is called a "contingency reserve." Most of that earmarked for the armed services and Lend-Lease will have been used, officials said, by the time the Government re-enters the butter market next April.

Government stocks were accumulated during the heavy production season of 1943, and officials said that if the 20,000,000 pound emergency stock were released to civilians now, Government purchases would have to be 20,000,000 pounds heavier during the coming heavy production season, with the result that there would be smaller civilian supplies later.

As to the Argentine butter, they explained that was being used to supply the United Nations Merchant Marine calling at American ports, and if part of these supplies were made available to civilians, future merchant marine requirements would have to come out of future civilian supplies.

Because of the seasonal variation in production, it is necessary, officials explained, that Government management of butter supplies be put on a year-long basis, with the Government acquiring its needs during the heavy production season and withdrawing from the market during the low production season.

The 20,000,000-pound reserve, under this plan, will be moved into military and Lend-Lease consumption as soon as the Government starts buying again. It will be replaced by fresh stocks, thus avoiding the holding of stocks so long that they might spoil.

U. S. to Admit Total Of 105 Chinese Year

By the Associated Press

Washington, Feb. 9

President Roosevelt signed a proclamation yesterday putting into effect the repeal of the Chinese Exclusion Act and fixing a Chinese immigration quota of 105 persons a year.

The ban on Chinese immigration was repealed by Congress last December in a move sponsors said would offset Japanese propaganda claims that the United States discriminated against Orientals.

City Air-Service Expansion Urged

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (AP)—Two examiners recommended today that the Civil Aeronautics Board take steps immediately toward expansion of air service to small cities, but that consideration of proposals involving helicopters be deferred "until such time as commercial helicopters are available."

The recommendations were made by examiners William J. Madden and Albert E. Beitel on the basis of a hearing conducted last fall during an investigation of local-feeder and pickup air service.

They cautioned against expectations that air transportation could be made available immediately at every urban community, explaining that it appeared "unlikely that any considerable expansion predicated upon providing service into small cities can be accomplished without mail pay exceeding reasonable compensation for mail service rendered."

Among the recommendations were these:

1. Extension of air transport to small cities should be accomplished in part by adding points to existing "main line" air routes and in part by granting routes to new carriers committed to a policy of economical operation suited to feeder-line service.

2. No general expansion of air service using only pickup operations should be authorized, except when postal service needs require it: pickup operations should be combined with passenger operations.

3. Single engine airplanes with one pilot should be authorized to operate in a combination pickup and passenger service.

4. To assure economical operation of feeder routes, a 25 cents per mile maximum should be established for carrying mail.

5. A separate classification for feeder air carriers should be established so as to distinguish their function from that of trunk air lines; a balance between the operations of each class should be maintained, with trunk lines limited to cities of 25,000 or more.

Commenting on its study of travel habits, the examiners said it was "apparent that the prospects for any large passenger volume for air service are not encouraging. The relatively low average length of journey of passengers from small cities is particularly significant in weighing the air passenger traffic potential."

The report said that while present air mail revenues were more than sufficient to cover payments to air carriers, it was "extremely doubtful" that the increased revenues from an expanded service would meet the cost of the wider service. The Post Office view, the examiners said, is that the present air network, with occasional indicated extensions, "is sufficient to meet the over-all requirements of the postal service."

Discussing helicopters, Mr. Madden and Mr. Beitel said that commercial versions "exist only on the drawing board" and that it was "difficult even to estimate the time when the first helicopter suitable for commercial air transportation will be developed."

Sunday Work Nets 100,000 Tons of Coal

By the Associated Press

Scranton, Pa., Feb. 9

Between 100,000 and 135,000 tons of anthracite was added to the nation's depleted stockpiles Feb. 7 because 64 per cent of the industry's 80,000 miners heeded Interior Secretary Harold L. Ickes' request for production on Sundays.

The United States Bureau of Mines, whose estimate of the number of men working was confirmed by operators, said the output was about 58 per cent of the weekday normal. Mr. Ickes has asked full production on all four Sundays this month to relieve the shortage.

Miners who had worked all six days last week received double-time pay for work on Feb. 6.

Russian Drive for East Prussia Due?

By Lieut. Gen. Sir Douglas Brownrigg

Former Adjutant General to the British Fields Forces

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 9—The whole immense Russian line is on the move from the Black Sea to the Gulf of Finland with German armies being cut off as the Red Army sweeps forward toward the west.

In its broad conception we must assume that Russian strategy is following the general lines laid down at Teheran; but to a certain exetnt strategy must be sufficiently elastic to take advantage of enemy reactions.

The planners at Teheran must have had a general idea as to how an invasion of Germany from the west would be effected; but until tactical probing had disclosed the disposition of German strength, exact timings could not, of course, be settled.

Now, however, we see Russian Army advancing and it isn't without interest to speculate which part of Germany's territory will be the first to be engulfed. In my view supply lines behind the different portions of the Russian front will give us the surest clue.

Let us therefore briefly examine them.

It is roughly true to say that the whole Ukraine and most of White Russia have been twice devastated. Russian armies are therefore even now operating ahead of long and damaged roads and railways. This must have a retarding influence on building up such necessaries of battle as forward ammunition dumps. It must to a serious degree limit the size of forces which can be maintained in touch with the retreating Germans.

In fact the marvel has been how the Russians have been able to keep up their momentum in the way they have. In the far north, however, the situation seems to me to be much more favorable in this respect.

We know that Leningrad relieved itself from within and with a little help received from Kronstadt across the water. That is proof that Leningrad in itself is already an advanced military base of considerable magnitude.

Further, Leningrad is joined to the vast Russian interior by a network of roads and railways which have hardly suffered from the ravages of war. This means that the Red forces operating in the extreme north have a far shorter line of communications behind them than have the armies in the center and south.

But the armies in the north have a second advantage: They have an alternative [or at least a supplementary] supply line by sea now that the Russian fleet has been released from its long inactivity.

The ports of Narva, Tallinn, and even Riga may prove of as much value to the Russian forces advancing along the coast of the Gulf of Finland as the harbors of Bengazi and Tripoli were to the Eighth Army in its pursuit of Marshal Erwin Rommel from El Alamein to the borders of Tunisia. The advance may be able to continue in the north when it has been delayed or halted altogether further south. East Prussia may yet be the first province of the Reich to echo to the sound of invading footsteps.

Red Armies Score Big Gains

By a Staff Artist

Germans Now Swapping Space for Time

Russian forces have driven to within 20 miles of the original line from which Hitler first launched his invasion, June, 1941. Arrows show points of closest proximity of present front to this old invasion line. Some idea of the extent of Russian regained territory may be obtained by comparing present position of front (shown in black line), with farthest German advances (broken line).

Milkmen Heroes Receive Medals

NEW YORK, Feb. 9 (AP)—The Milk Industry Foundation disclosed today some of the heroic services performed by milkmen throughout the country and awarded Pasteur Medals to 10 men and a woman credited with saving the lives of many persons.

The Foundation's Gold Pasteur Medal was awarded to Carl M. Knapp, New Haven, Conn., milk deliverer, who, the Foundation said, took great risk to save a crowd of school children in the path of a runaway horse.

Mr. Knapp stayed in his runaway wagon careening down a hill until he was able to throw the horse. The wagon overturned and he was injured, but the children were unharmed.

The Silver Pasteur Medal was given to Roland Richard of Fargo, N. D., who, the organization related, while driving along in his milk truck saw the head and hands of a boy come to the surface in a flooded ditch. He slammed on the brakes, swam out and rescued the boy.

Among the winners of bronze medals are:

Edward Harding, Yonkers, N. Y., Charles W. Nelson, Philadelphia, Francis R. Roeder, St. Louis, Abel R. Douquette, Springfield, Mass., Mrs. Agnes Kaja, Wisconsin Rapids, Wis., William Di Stassi, Newark, N. J., James E. Kittredge, Holyoke, Mass., Adam J. Robertson, Philadelphia, and Glen A. Esh, Chicago.

French Appoint Beynet Levant Representative

ALGIERS, Algeria, Feb. 9 (AP)—Gen. Etienne Beynet, head of the French Military Mission in Washington, Feb. 8 was appointed delegate general and plenipotentiary representative in the Levant States by the French National Committee of Liberation.

General Beynet succeeds Jean Helleu, who was recalled following the recent crisis in Lebanon and Syria.

Broadway Sees Snappy Salutes

NEW YORK, Feb. 9 (AP)—Army men on New York's streets carefully exchanged salutes today as military police complied with Second Service Command orders to check officers and men on a knickerbocker holiday from regulations concerning dress and courtesy.

Enforcement of the orders, issued Monday by Brig. Gen. Ralph K. Robertson, Commanding General of District 1, resulted in "decided improvement," military police said.

Although snappy salutes between officers and enlisted men and proper uniforms were the rule, District 1 officers said that a number of men who failed to comply with regulations had been taken into custody and that names of others in town on furloughs had been noted for future disciplinary action.

Italian Areas of South Tirol Completely Under Nazi Rule

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 9—Recent German measures leave no doubt that the three Italian provinces of South Tirol have passed under the full sovereignty of the Third Reich.

For in Bolzano, Trento, and Belluno a decree has been issued ordering all men up to the age of 55 to register at German military headquarters. Those found suitable are to be incorporated in the German Army and to wear a German uniform.

This calling-up order follows an earlier action of the German authorities designed to bring these three provinces directly under the control of Germany. They were occupied by the Nazis after Mussolini's downfall in July, 1943. Already by last October they were grouped together under a single administration bearing the name of Vor-Alpenland, ostensibly on the grounds of military expediency.

Franz Hofer, notorious Nazi gangster, has been appointed gauleiter for this area with a local commission in the towns of Bolzano, Trento, and Belluno. Peter Hofer, local Nazi leader who was nominated Commissioner for Bolzano, is reported a victim of an Anglo-American air raid on that town, although other reports maintain that he was a victim of Italian patriots.

Peter Hofer has been replaced by Karl Tinzl, one of four German-speaking members in the Italian Parliament before Mussolini abolished it and who always opposed the Italian annexation of South Tirol.

The establishment of the new province of Vor-Alpenland was soon followed by the abolition of Italian courts and the setting up of German ones—which, as in other cases, is the prelude to German annexation.

The Italian newspaper Provincia di Bolzano was suppressed and the Bozener Tageblatt reappeared. In schools the Italian language has been replaced by German throughout the Bolzano Province and all vestiges of Italian culture and nationality eliminated.

Mussolini and his neo-Fascist Government in Venice have acquiesced without protest.

Air 'Gypsies' Do Big War Job

AN AMERICAN AIRFIELD IN ITALY, Feb. 9 (AP)—The gypsies of this war are the transport fliers who operate aerial jitneys and flying freight cars in war theaters around the world.

They know the airfields of two continents the way they used to know the streets of the old home town.

Typical of these latter-day Marco Polos is tall, blond Lieut. A. T. La Prade, of Phoenix, Ariz. In nine months of knocking his transport plane around the Mediterranean, Lieutenant La Prade has carried all kinds of cargoes. Bob Hope was his most interesting.

"I ferried him for about three weeks and never had more fun in my life," the pilot said. But high-priced Hollywood comedians don't circulate every day and most of the time Lieutenant La Prade looks back from his cockpit at such things as bombs, mines, C rations, cans of fuel, or stacks of belly tanks for fighter planes.

"With one transport plane operating out of North Africa, we kept three P-38 fighter groups in Sicily supplied for two weeks," he said. "In those 14 days Lieut. W. C. Pauls of Pasadena, Calif., and I flew 200 hours.

"We ferried new personnel for these P-38 groups and also ferried over all their mail and food. We started at daylight and sometimes didn't quit until after dark. It was continuous flying. We would load, fly over the Mediterranean, unload and fly back again for more cargo.

"One day Pauls and I carried a load of 8,500 pounds—two motorcycles and 25 people with their baggage. A peacetime load never was more than 4,000 or 5,000 pounds. I sure was glad when we finally got the wheels up off the runway with that load."

Today's Woman

The Christian Science Monitor
Wednesday, February 9, 1944

Sane Lighting Wanted Today Spectacular Lighting Tomorrow

Renters Series: No. 5

By Elizabeth Woolley

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

All our good color schemes, all the adroit groups of furniture, the prints and the draperies might just as well stay in the stores if our apartment hasn't adequate light. That does not mean a blaze of light, but the right quality of light in the right places.

Of course the most obvious location for lighting a room is the ceiling, just as the most obvious place for street lighting is up in the air, but that does not mean that either of them have to be there if we find a better place. The landlord, however, usually furnishes a ceiling fixture in every room. From then on it's up to us. And a good thing, too.

All we want of a ceiling fixture is general illumination without glare, but often a large rococo metal bracket is also present, just to hold up two bare bulbs. Most owners will let us paint the bracket in with the ceiling and most of us then set to work camouflaging the bare bulbs. One way is to buy a silver, end-coated bulb. This will cut the glare. We could make and decorate a cone out of lampshade parchment and hang it to the bracket by a sturdy wooden rod. Or we could make it square or drum shaped. Or we could have a slab of opal glass cut and with chain suspend it to the bracket. This is glass cutter's work, but not at all frightening if we cut the model out of cardboard.

These devices to cut glare will at the same time cut down the amount of available light, but, as we expect to find warmth as well as light in the living room, this will add to it.

By warmth, most people mean that friendly atmosphere one usually associates with bulbs behind a rose colored lampshade. Isn't it too bad that so many fascinating lamps keep their light to themselves, under their shades, so far from the books and papers we are trying to read? Some manufacturers are conscious of this mistake in design, so that when we are about to choose a new lamp we have a right to visualize the angle of light as it coasts down the inside of the shade. Since it cannot turn a corner and suddenly fly to our fine work, I like to ask myself, "Am I buying this lamp to light its own base or me?"

Using 100-Watt Bulb

I also look for the plastic diffusing bowl which diffuses the intensity of a 100-watt bulb. And I look for room enough for that size bulb; and lastly I take a tape measure along to see if the source of light is at least 20 inches from the end table and the shade 16 inches across. Decorative effect will not be lost by having a lamp of this proportion. The base will have stability enough to resist at least a moderate amount of elbow swinging.

I am often asked, "What about fluorescent lighting in the home? Will there be lamps? Will it be soft in color? Will it be less cumbersome?" Certainly the manufacturers are working on all these problems. It may be possible quite soon to buy tubular fixtures by the yard which we can attach to the picture molding. This packaged light will be in different colors so that we can have a soft rose glow in the room when we are entertaining friends, then white again when the whole family is hard at work on the income tax.

With light flowing down the walls and because furniture is usually placed near them, there will be no need for hazardous loops of wire lying in wait for tripping feet. With a certain number of table lamps eliminated, the decorator's stock in trade, the end table, will either have to turn to and do some useful work, like being a record cabinet, or disappear from the home entirely as did the "what-not."

Even now, so sure are we that the lamp is the only device which will give atmosphere to the room, we forget to look around to see what might be done so easily. But may I recommend the following sure-fire methods under the heading of:

New and Good

Lumaline or fluorscent strips behind furniture, just below the eye level. The light flows up the wall, silhouetting the vase of flowers, candelabra, clock, or plants. One photograph shows a variation of long light in front of plants and a group of figurines, to make a picture window at night.

Concealed spotlight under the valance of draperies gives depth and distance to a room, pointing up plants on the window sills or a flower arrangement. No trouble with the wiring. Just a cord to a base plug with a line switch to turn on and off. A spotlight or even a 60-watt bulb in any old socket on the floor behind an arm chair which has its back to a decorative screen will produce a pleasant glow guaranteed to make anyone more attractive who sits in the chair. Here again, for convenience, we splice in a switch so that the effect may be controlled from the doorway. This obviates having to move the furniture every time to get at the bulb itself.

Even if we look around our rooms and do not venture to change very much we must be on the lookout for some of the unhappy effects we have seen in other people's houses which just might have crept into our own while we weren't looking. With dismay we constantly see this list of effects:

Not Good at All

Bare bulbs.

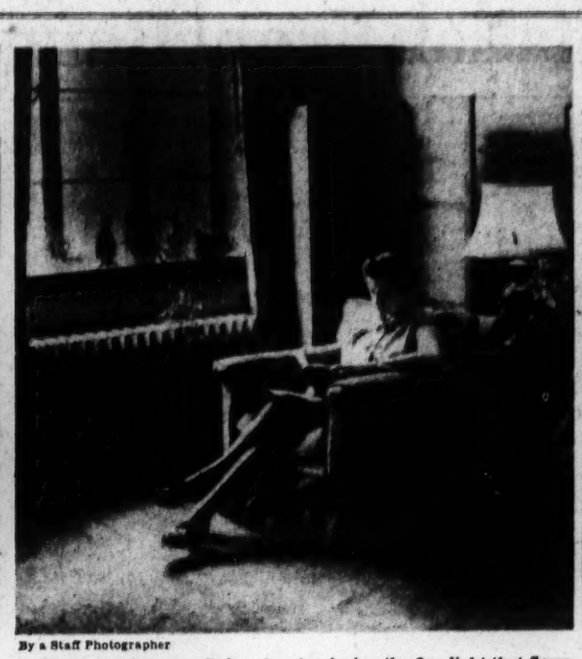
Flame-molded bulbs on their heads in ceiling fixtures. Round amber bulbs in wall brackets against blue wallpaper.

Lampshades with long fringe, with a section turned back so that a shaft of light slips out of the gloom.

Lampshades tilted so that at least one person can read (see photo). An effective cure for this trouble is to jack up the whole lamp by putting a teak base underneath, or a square of marble or a polished bit of wood, or even a raft of short pieces of bamboo. There are many ways of getting the lamp up higher so that its rays can spread out wider. For every lighting unit in the house there are so many, many adaptations which may be made with today's material. We have just dusted the surface. But tomorrow. Well, tomorrow is worth waiting for.

By a Staff Photographer

Lighting not so good. Our knowledge-searching friend has to strain toward the few rays that escape from under the little lamp. There is only 60 watts' worth to start with, and no height to give what light there is a coast to the book.



By a Staff Photographer

This is much better. Relaxed and enjoying the fine light that flows from the 20-inch-high lamp, our friend can turn toward the window as night comes and delight in the plants and figurines lighted by lumalines fixed in front of the window sill.

Home Dressmaker Is Wise To Select Advance Styles

By Betty Driscoll

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Do you sew and want to make something for yourself this spring? Perhaps you don't know exactly how to go about it? Patterns, fabrics, and styles all seem difficult to co-ordinate?

Begin by deciding what your reason is for wanting to sew. Probably you'll agree it's one of the following: To economize; to have a couturierlike model, or to make better use of evenings at home (especially if your husband has just gone away in the service).

If you want to economize by making your clothes, it is probably for one of two reasons. One may be to have two homemade outfits for the price of one ready-made. The other, and more frequent reason, may be to have the quality of fabric to which you have been used in prewar days at a price within your budget.

In either case, why not start with a dress—an easier garment to tackle than a coat or suit? Possibly a rayon print dress will be first, and a more practical wear-everywhere sheer wool will come later on.

The print dress may be a high style fashion, simply-draped and made up in one of the refreshing spring designs. Large, widely-spaced prints adapt especially well to draped styles. And you can seldom go wrong in selecting a diminutive print, closely-spaced, for a plainer dress pattern.

Have Plan First

Study newspaper advertisements and fashion magazines before starting out so you will have gathered some idea of what you want. Colored sketches in pattern magazines are often good guides as to the size and type of print suitable for a certain pattern. Later on, when you get to the second dress, a soft, semi-tailored style is a suggestion for the sheer wool.

Give yourself plenty of time to make this first dress. Be thoroughly acquainted with your pattern before you start cutting out the pieces. Study each piece and understand what the markings mean. When you start on the actual construction, don't attempt a step until you know what you are doing. Patterns have been tried and tested, so it's wise not to attempt any shortcuts.

Advance patterns—styles ahead of the current mode—are the ones to buy when making yourself a "couturier's model." It is not that they are more difficult to put together that makes them "advance." It's because they are designed by experts with the touch of a couturier's creative genius that they are a jump ahead of current fashion.

Respect New Lines

Often advance style patterns are easier to use than many high style ones. It is the simplicity of their cut, the right line in just the right place and the "taking away," rather than "adding to," that makes for their perfection of design. A glance over the creations of some of the top designers will give you a basis for judgment as to what you want in these.

Most advance styles are good for at least two years. So consider, when you make your selection, what kind of a best dress you need in your wardrobe. If it is one that will carry over as a good dress next year, then choose a fine fabric, whether wool or rayon, and your dress will retain its beauty for several years.

With more time to devote to sewing, and that seamstress' urge to see results quickly, well under control, you are prepared to undertake coat or suit.

A handsome wool fabric and a good, stable style pattern with simple lines are the prime requisites for success. Here again, you'll want a fabric that is durable and worthy of the precious minutes spent on it. To start in the spring making a suit or coat for the following fall would be a wise bit of clothes strategy. A little perusal of style predictions will aid your selection and you will want to be sure you have been instructed in all of the important details of construction and finishing before you launch on the ambitious adventure of doing your own tailoring.

'Hearties' and 'Not-So-Hearties' Still Laugh

EDITOR'S NOTE: *An informal view of a business girl's life in wartime London is presented by the following letter to an American friend.*

London

Life is rather hectic these days, queuing for rations becomes a big problem when the shops do not open till 9 a. m. and close by 4 p. m. However, we manage, and apart from little pin pricks like goods only for favorites (under the counter) and if you go out to lunch later than 12:30 everything is off except vegetable pie, we are doing fine after four years of war. We get three-quarters of a pound of sweet ration a month, and quite a variety of choice.

We can still eat at any restaurant up to five shillings worth of food, and no coupons handed over like the last war, so the really hearty appetites can go from place to place if they wish. The clothes rationing gets the business girl a little, especially stockings—there are so few good fashioned stockings about and nothing makes one feel more depressed than stockings baggy round the ankles. In the summer the difficulty is overcome by doing without stockings, but only the "hearties" can do without stockings in the winter.

The days don't seem long enough for all the things to be done—A. R. P. nursing, running the flat, fire-watching and canteen, Home Guard work, apart from the office all day, keep me going. You would be amused at all the fuel saving devices we have planned with friends in adjoining flats, whereby meals can be cooked together to save double use of fuel. You have probably heard that we now read our own electric meters, and this experiment has been so successful in London that it is being adopted all over the country. It is nice to think that the companies have sufficient faith in their clients to trust us!

This all sounds very depressing, but it's not meant to be. We still get a good laugh out of life, and everybody is very optimistic about the way things are going in the war zone. We had a good laugh recently one morning. Though there had not been a raid the night before, when two loud bangs went off, we remarked casually, "Sounds like a delayed action bomb." Ten minutes later we all ducked! It was just like the old days of the Blitz when the screaming bombs came down. Though the noise was alarming, we didn't find ourselves going up so we dashed to the window to see what was going on. There was a silence, nothing more happened, and our Cockney office boy said in a very disgusted tone "Another of Hitler's secret weapons!"

If you could have seen us ducking under our desks (and mind you everyone has become very hardened to raids—no one takes much notice unless it's overhead) you would have laughed, as we did, at such a poor climax. It is still a mystery to us what went up or came down, though many believe it was just some demolition going on.

If I were faced with the proposition of going to America, as you suggest, I don't think I would take it. I am rewarded with the certain justification of doing my bit in the cause—but whatever we do, it never matches up to what the next person is doing. And he in turn might not think that his war job is of the same importance as another's. And so it goes on. The great incentive to do our part—no longer ambition that eggs us on, but the desire to be at equals with public opinion.

Ink Faded Rugs

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Some of our hooked rugs, chair seats, etc., had become so faded, though far from being worn out, that we were ashamed of them. Then along came a friend with a bright idea for restoring them so they would look like new. We eagerly followed her directions and were so delighted with the results that we want to share the secret with others.

The process is really very simple, though somewhat meticulous and painstaking. The renewed appearance, however, more than justifies the time spent. Buy tubes of block-printing ink in the desired colors and thin with a bit of printing ink thinner to the right consistency. With a small paint brush, apply the color to the design. After the painting is completed and dry, steam the rug to set the color. You will be delighted with the transformation wrought.

E. M. E.

Proper Oiling Redeems a Floor

By Charles Olive

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

There has been considerable talk for and against the oiling of floors. Some housekeepers maintain that oiled floors are hard to keep clean. But I have seen all kinds of oiled floors, soft-wood and hardwood, in bedrooms, parlors, kitchens, etc., and all of them, except a few not finished in the right way, have been beautiful.

If an oiled floor becomes gummy and collects dust and dirt, the right kind of oil was not used on it or else the oil was not applied correctly. There is no more attractive and inexpensive finish for any floor than good linseed oil. To apply it efficiently requires some care, still the job can be executed by any woman who is accustomed to doing things herself.

An oiled floor can be varnished or waxed as preferred. The oil, of course, must be perfectly dry before the varnish is applied. If the floor has been used for some time after oiling, wash it well with mild soap and water, and rinse it with clear water. Then allow it to dry thoroughly. Now apply the varnish with a soft brush. Use a good grade, quick-drying floor varnish, and apply thinly. You will then have a smooth and shiny surface. When too much varnish is splashed on, the surface will be more or less murky and wrinkled. Almost any old floor can be made attractive and serviceable by correct oiling and varnishing.

If you prefer waxing, this can be done easily. First see that the floor is clean and dry. Use a good floor wax, melt it in a tin dish on the stove, and rub it on with a rag. It dries almost immediately and produces a glossy surface which can be wiped clean with a mop. There is nothing difficult about waxing, and it can be done frequently. It protects the oil and keeps the floor in condition.

They apply a lot of oil and let it all remain, expecting it to dry smooth and hard. They do not take into consideration that wood can absorb only so much of the finish, and the remainder will stay on the surface, be sticky and collect dust and grit.

After you have applied the oil, let it remain only half an hour or an hour. By that time the wood has absorbed all it can hold. Wipe off all the surplus with a clean dry mop. Wipe until the surface is even and transparent. Then let the floor dry thoroughly, and the result will be a clear hard surface that cannot collect and retain dust and that can easily be cleaned with a damp cloth.

Mechanic Gives Good Advice For Saving Sewing Machines

By William Silverstein

(Former chief mechanic for a large sewing machine company.)

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Are you still waiting for the familiar sewing machine salesman to ring your door bell, flash his identification badge and as an inducement, offer to leave one of the latest model electric sewing machines with you for a few weeks' trial, and include a free dressmaking course, whether you buy the machine or not? Well, don't be discouraged. He has a little task to perform, but will soon be back, and blueprints are already completed for newer models that will make our eyes pop in amazement. Patience will be rewarded.

There may still be a few new machines, but the Red Cross and other war agencies are given preference. It appears that no more new machines are being manufactured, not just because of lack of raw material, but because the sewing machine manufacturers were among the first to convert their plants to the manufacture of armament, and they are at it to the finish. Replacement parts are still to be had for most makes of sewing machines, so if you have an old one you may consider yourself fortunate, because no machine has ever worn out so completely as to be beyond repair.

Even with the slightest knowledge of a sewing machine the owner won't need to take it to a mechanic. Family sewing machines rarely develop trouble or wear and breakage of parts unless through some carelessness of the operator. If given even the slightest care regularly they will run for a long time without trouble.

The following will tell you what you can do when anything goes wrong with your sewing machine:

Cleaning and Oiling

For safety always remove the needle first, then the bobbin case and the needle plate. Brush out all lint. What can't be removed with the brush may be removed with a pointed object, being very careful not to scratch or roughen any parts. Next bend the machine over on its hinges and give the entire underside a good brushing and cleaning and then apply a few drops of a good grade light sewing machine oil to all moveable parts, but do not flood the machine with oil.

When a machine has not been in use for some time and runs hard it is probably due to gummed oil. In that case no amount of new oil will help, so try the following. Get some denatured alcohol and with an eye-dropper place a few drops of the alcohol into every oil hole of the machine and into every moveable part that can be reached on the underside of the machine. Allow to remain for about fifteen minutes, and by that time the gummed oil should be dissolved. After a thorough wiping to remove the remaining alcohol and a fresh oiling the machine should run smoothly again.

Caution—Do not permit the alchohol to get on the enamel of the machine or on the woodwork, it may spoil the finish.

Another reason a machine may run hard is that the belt may be too tight and cause excessive pressure on the machine, or it may be too loose and slip around the balance wheel without actually turning it thus giving the impression that there is something wrong with the machine.

Trouble Finding

When Needles Break — Wrong, bent or improperly set needle. Needle is not centered in the hole of the needle plate. To remedy, loosen the screws that hold down the needle plate and you will be able to move the plate slightly to the left or right until properly centered for the needle. Foot may not be screwed securely to the presser bar, or not properly centered, causing the needle to strike it. To center the foot, remove the face plate and loosen the small screw that secures the presser bar, turn foot until centered and retighten screw.

When Machine Skips Stitches—Wrong or improperly set needle. Worn hook, allowing too much side play in race. The only remedy here is to renew the hook.

When Machine Does Not Feed Properly—Stitch regulator may be turned up too far; try a larger stitch. The teeth on the feeder may be worn smooth or clogged with dirt; renew feeder or clean out dirt with pin. Foot may be badly worn on the underside from contact with feeder caused by running machine when there is no material under needle; it should be renewed.

When Top Thread Breaks—Machine is not threaded properly. The top tension is too tight, or the needle is bent. The needle may not be set right; it should be inserted as high up as it will go with the small groove in the needle always facing the hook regardless of the make of machine. The take-up spring may be bent or broken; it should be renewed.

When Bottom Thread Breaks—Bobbin case is not threaded properly. Tension on bobbin case too tight. There is too much thread wound on bobbin thus preventing free movement of bobbin in the bobbin case. The small tension spring on the bobbin case is worn or broken and should be renewed.

When Machine Gathers or Draws Material Together—Especially when sewing on silks or other light material this may be a difficulty caused by too tight tensions. Loosen both top and bottom ones slightly. Try a smaller stitch.

When Machine Loops—If the looping is on top of the material tighten the tension on the bobbin case, if on the underside of the material tighten the top tension until proper stitch is obtained.

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U. S. Turns Over to Brazil Job Of Developing Rubber Output

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (AP)—The United States is turning over to Brazil the job of developing rubber production in the Amazon Valley, a step which may reduce the over-all cost of rubber this country receives from Brazil.

This was disclosed yesterday by the Rubber Development Corporation, a Reconstruction Finance Corporation subsidiary, in announcing an agreement under which the Brazilian Government will assume all future development expenses.

Brazil also will make available immediately, to aid the rubber program, about $500,000 and has relieved the Rubber Development Corporation "of certain obligations" which the corporation had assumed in order to stabilize production costs in the Amazon.

In return, the corporation has agreed to pay a 33 1-3 per cent a pound premium over the prices for natural rubber established by an agreement between this country and Brazil in 1942. Top-grade rubber, now selling at 45 cents a pound on shipboard, will be boosted to 60 cents a pound.

The premimum, aimed at offsetting increased production costs and providing an incentive for maximum production, will be paid on all rubber the corporation receives from Brazil from today until March 31, 1945.

Despite this price boost, however, a corporation spokesman said the Brazilian Government's assumption of development costs will bring some reduction in the over-all cost of the rubber. Douglas H. Allen, President of R. D. C., recently estimated at approximately $1.12 the total-pound cost for rubber received during the first two years of the four-year pact with Brazil.

Under yesterday's agreement, Brazil will take over the expense of recruiting laborers and transporting them to the jungles, building any additional projects, transporting the rubber down the Amazon and similar work. The bulk of this had been paid for previously by the R. D. C. working through the Brazilian Government.

Congress 'Go' Signal Urged On Postwar Planning Agenda

Continued from Page 1

Muscle Shoals the amount of Government-owned war property is 100 times bigger and the stakes infinitely greater.

Today's report estimates that the Government will own $75,000,000,000 of goods alone upon the termination of war contracts.

An air of almost breathless urgency runs through today's report. The George Committee itself was set up March 12, 1943 in place of the old National Resources Planning Board, which Congress killed, and its present demand for speed comes after a a leisurely lull of 11 months in which the Committee held a few hearings and issued one interim report.

"The problems are so transcendent that the economic destiny of this country may well depend upon their proper solution," the Committee reports, "no amount of study put upon them can be greater than they deserve."

Full Time Board

As a starter the Committee recommends:

Presidential appointment of a "Director of Demobilization," holding office two years.

Selection by the Director of a "full-time board."

Formation of a six-man congressional joint committee, three from the Senate, three from the House, to whom the Director would report "not less frequently than every 30 days."

This joint committee would attend all meetings of the demobilization board. Incidentally this would result in a setup similar to the old Temporary National Economic Committee headed by Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D) of Wyoming, who is a member of the present George Committee.

The board should report to Congress every three months.

No plants should be scrapped or property destroyed except upon a two-thirds vote of the board, concurred in by the Director.

It is significant that this setup lays emphasis upon responsibility to Congress rather than to the President. Here again observers see the possibility of a great post-war issue.

The other half of the report deals with the broad principles for cancellation of war contracts, disposal of surplus property, and industrial demobilization and reconversion.

Colossal Size Stressed

These are nothing short of revolutionary in Government procedure. Emphasis is placed on the colossal size of the problem, and the need for creating new, quick unprecedented methods of getting industry back on a peacetime basis to forestall catastrophic unemployment, if the normal lagging Government procedure is followed.

If present procedure is followed it cannot possibly do the conversion job in time, the report says.

Since the war started 10,000 prime contracts have already been canceled. These have taken an average time of six to eight months.

But when the war comes to an end the Army alone will cancel 100,000 prime contracts, which would result in the cancellation of 1,000,000 subcontracts.

"The job cannot be done in the way it is now being handled," the report positively declares, "within any tolerable time."

The bulk of the report is an insistence upon this thesis.

"Conventional preaudits of claims are utterly impractical," the report says.

"Such a vast amount of capital of so many manufacturing concerns will be tied up in inventories and in claims against the Government that it is absolutely essential that payment be made without any delay whatsoever."

Warning on Stagnation

The report goes so far as to declare that possible loss to the Government by frauds in disbursement payments are less important than the delay in making meticulous checks. "Some unscrupulous contractors" may benefit, the report explains, but that will be less harmful than the loss from "the stagnation of the private economy."

Rules for conversion are aimed at the "fostering and encouragement of competitive enterprise and small business."

"All plants suitable for the production of peacetime goods and not needed for the national defense should be sold where this can be done without causing ruinous overproduction in any industry."

On the other hand, regarding the Government's huge present holdings of airplane factories, rubber, aluminum and magnesium plants, shipyards, pipelines, steel mills and the like, the report recommends:

"Authority should be expressly withheld from any agency to dispose of Government-owned plants in basic industries, where the Government holdings of those plants are sufficient for their disposal to exert a preponderant influence on the future course of that industry."

Sales Abroad Backed

The Committee wants smaller war plants sold to private industry, but big plants held off the market or immobilized.

"Any surpluses that cannot be absorbed in this country within a reasonable time without disrupting the economy," the Committee recommends, "should be sold abroad, where this can be done without also unduly disrupting the domestic economy."

The over-all picture of the first major George Committee report shows a conservative, business view behind the guarded words.

After World War I it was the White House which represented the conservative view, and Congress the tendency to collectivized action.

Today's historic report indicates the situation is reversed in Congress. As to the White House—that will depend on the forthcoming election.

Subsidies

Continued from Page 1

would rise only 2¾ cents a day a person if subsidies were taken off

"Ceiling prices can be used to stop inflationary increases in prices," he said. "If subsidies are repealed, it would not result in excessive or wild inflation.

"The principal result would be an increase in the price of the particular foods that are under the subsidy program in an amount to correspond with the reduction in the price that had been brought about by the use of the subsidy."

Senator Bankhead used the butter price rollback subsidy as an example, saying that if it were taken off, the price of butter to consumers would go up five cents a pound.

A Blow at Democracy

"How long can a democracy survive," he asked, "when people call upon their Government for bounties and subsidies to support them when they are able to provide for themselves?"

"Instead of relying upon soothing syrups in the form of putting more money into circulation through the payment of subsidies to enable consumers to buy farm commodities below the cost of production," he added, it would be better to fight inflation by lifting taxes or through "compulsory bond investment."

He said producers would get no more for their crops than they now do if subsidies are outlawed, and added it was "not true" that many farmers oppose subsidies because they want higher prices.

Low income families could be aided by the Government through a food stamp plan, or by direct rebates on their food bills, Senator Bankhead said, should that become necessary.

Oklahoma Schoolbook Indictments Quashed

TULSA, Okla., Feb. 9 (AP)—Judge Oras A. Shaw Feb. 4 quashed indictments charging eight prominent Oklahomans with conspiring to defraud Oklahoma school patrons of more than $1,200,000 by controlling adoptions and prices of textbooks.

Judge Shaw ruled that the Tulsa County Grand Jury had no jurisdiction.

The defendants were Henry G. Bennett, President of Oklahoma A. & M. College; J. E. Perry; O. E. Shaw; A. L. Crable, State Superintendent of Public Instruction; Willis Smith, operator of an Oklahoma City School Book Depository; J. T. Daniel, former Speaker of the Oklahoma House of Representatives; Howard Drake, patronage administrator for the Administration of former Gov. E. W. Marland, and Ed Morrison, President of the Panhandle A. & M. College.

Brahms' First Concert

Brahms made his first concert appearance at the age of 14.

Mr. Zero for a Night

Achieves First Shutout of Season

After three quarters of the National Hockey League season, Goalie Bert Gardiner finally captured his first shutout of the winter as he beat Montreal Canadiens 3-0 at the Garden last night. The whitewashing was doubly sweet for Wilbert, who used to play for the Flying Frenchmen before they loaned him to Chicago last year and then sold him to Boston this season.

World Series Invitations To Soldiers

CHICAGO, Feb. 9 (AP)—All it will cost five Army sergeants to witness the 1944 World Series eight months hence is their sixth sense.

They will be the guests of Kenesaw Mountain Landis, baseball's commissioner. They wrote Landis that their "sixth sense" told them they would be back to attend the fall classic. The sergeants, presumably fighting overseas, advised Landis they would like to have the honor of being the first holders of tickets for the 1944 series games "no matter where played," and in so doing would be made "very happy."

Landis said he did not know where the soldiers were stationed, where their homes were or anything concerning their background. They merely signed their letter: "S/Sgt. Rodney N. Lewis, "S/Sgt. Philip H. Candiloro, S/Sgt. James C. Putnam, S/Sgt. Eisl G. McFillen, S/Sgt. Steve J. Nester."

Taking his well-known pen in hand, Landis sent them this letter, care of APO postmaster, New York:

"Gentlemen:

"I am in receipt of your letter which bears no date—which I suppose, must forever remain a military secret. I consider myself lucky to be dealing with five Army sergeants at a distance of whatever thousands of miles it is, rather than to be a member of a company and have five sergeants on my back. You will perceive I have had some contact with private soldiers during my years. Having said this much about sergeants, I have got to add that my observation is that the private's bark at and about sergeants really doesn't express any desire to bite.

"More power to your sixth sense. You have a date with me at the 1944 World Series. Contact with me in time. We will see the ball games together.

"Wishing you and the whole outfit whatever worth-while thing there may be left in this pestered world,

"Truly yours,
"Kenesaw M. Landis."

Rondeau Is Star In 30-0 Green Win

HANOVER, N. H., Feb. 9 (AP)—Dartmouth's unbeaten hockey team cracked all kinds of Davis Rink records last night as it overpowered Middlebury, 30 to 0, to run its unbeaten string over the past few seasons to 41 games.

Dick Rondeau, star Dartmouth center, led the wild scramble with 12 goals and 11 assists. His wings, Jack Cuniff, with eight tallies and seven assists, and Bruce Mather, who scored four and assisted on six others, helped to pile up the total.

Connie Mack Has Optimistic View

ELMIRA, N. Y., Feb. 9 (AP)—Connie Mack believes that baseball will continue to be played for the duration of the war because it is necessary to maintain the morale of our fighting men.

Speaking last night at a banquet sponsored by the Elmira Eastern League baseball club, the manager of the Philadelphia Athletics said: "Baseball is necessary for the morale of the men in the service, and despite handicaps of the manpower shortage, teams will go ahead and do the best they can to provide baseball, if only for that purpose.

Dickey Signs

NEW YORK, Feb. 9 (AP)—Bill Dickey, who was given a plaque Sunday by the New York Baseball Writers' Association as the outstanding player of 1943, has signed his contract for the coming season, it was announced by Ed Barrow, president of the New York Yankees.

It will be the veteran catcher's 17th year with the Yankees and his salary for the coming campaign is estimated at $20,000, the same as for 1943.

Breaking the Ice

By Campbell

The Boys Discuss the Game

There were smiles of satisfaction on every face in the Bruins' dressing room after the team's 3-0 whitewashing of Montreal Canadiens. A few of the boys were too tired to do more than just sit and relax, but none were too tired to grin.

Goalie Bert Gardiner began taking off his heavy pads.

"Both of Dick Irvin's ex-goalies have gotten even now," he declared, referring to Paul Bibeault's 5-0 blanking of Canadiens in Toronto Jan. 11. "It sure felt good, and just goes to show what can be done when the boys are skating both ways. A goalie can kick out one shot, but not four or five rebounds which the forwards should be back in time to pick up."

Manager Art Ross, who once again left the running of the team to Bill Cowley while he himself sat in the stadium, moved about the room offering congratulations.

"What did you use on that last shot, Buzz , a shovel?" he asked the double-scoring Boll.

"I just did get ahold of the puck," answered Buzz. "At that I thought I lifted it too high, for it just caught the cross bar."

Cowley was sitting on a trunk swinging his legs.

"Accepting any nominations for all-star coach, Bill?" someone asked the Cowboy, who expects to be back in the line-up against Detroit here next Sunday.

"Shucks, I was beaten in my first try at this coaching business," Cowley said. "This is only my second victory, and anyways my roomie, Dit Clapper, had as much to do with running the team as I did. But you can take it from me, I would rather be playing than doing this master-minding business. It's tough."

"Can't relax at all, can you Bill?" put in Clapper, who had worked like a Trojan all night. "You know, Gardiner wasn't the only one who appreciated those forwards coming back. We defensemen are always in favor it it."

Stoney Jackson was slightly disappointed at not getting into the scoring column, but not too disappointed to enjoy the victory. "That was as good as a play-off win," he said. Jerking his thumb at Herb Cain beside him he went on, "And what do you think of Sugar's getting two assists? Cowley had better be shoving over as a playmaker."

Cain looked up from untying his laces. "I thought I had goal No. 31 when Buzz put me in all alone in the third period," he declared, "but that Durnan fooled me. I was coming at him head on and I was going to bang it for the corner. When I looked up I saw that he had come out of the net and was blocking the angles, so I tried to give him the deke. I faked to the left, went to the right, and lifted a backhander. Where did the shot go, anyway?"

Puck Hit Stick

"Durnan followed you across the net perfectly," a newspaperman answered, "and he started to go down when you fired. The puck hit his stick. If you had lifted it an inch higher, the puck would have gone right between his legs into the net."

Modest Russ Kopak was pleased as a kid with a new toy at his opening goal, his sixth tally and 13th point in 15 games. "This rockey up here in the N. H. L. is sure teaching me a lot," he said, and somebody added that he is learning it pretty well. Only an amateur junior last winter, this Polish boy is showing every game that he has what it takes and in time should prove valuable to the Bruins.

The boys dressed slowly, all except Norm Calladine who had to catch an 11 p. m. train to Providence where he works in a defense job. By one and two they drifted out of the room, only to be asked for their autographs. And tired as they were, it felt pretty good to be signing their names last night.

Johnson Passes

FORT McPHERSON, Ga., Feb. 9 (AP)—Bill Johnson, New York Yankee third-baseman, has passed his pre-induction physical examination. Capt. Purser Hewitt, post public relations officer, said he would be placed in the Army pool, and return home to Augusta, Ga., pending call by his draft board, probably some time in March.

Ace Amateur —By Pap'

Gil DODDS
BOSTON A.A.
COACH JACK RYDER
DODDS SPRUNG FROM OBSCURITY TO NATIONAL FAME UNDER COACH RYDER... HE IS THE NATIONAL OUTDOOR (1500-METER) CHAMPION
JUST NAMES THE TIME AND PLACE
THE BOSTON DIVINITY STUDENT IS THE TENTH TRACK AND FIELD PERFORMER TO WIN THE HONOR SINCE THE AWARD WAS INAUGURATED IN 1930
HIS WILLINGNESS TO RACE UNDER HARNESS ON THE TOUR ENABLED THE A.A.U. TO TURN OVER $135,000 TO THE AIR FORCES AID SOCIETY
Dap

For the tenth time since the James E. Sullivan Memorial Trophy was inaugurated, a track and field performer was honored. The annual award to the athlete who, by his performance, example, and influence as an amateur and a man, had done most to advance the cause of sportsmanship during 1943 was voted to Gil Dodds, national A. A. U. outdoor 1,500-meter champion of the Boston A. A.

It was the first time Dodds' name was listed among the candidates and he outdistanced his nearest rival for the honor by almost 200 votes. The Boston divinity student has been a model athlete from the time he sprung from obscurity to a national championship in two years. Dodds made his first bid for national attention as a two-miler, but dropped down to the mile run when that distance captured the fancy of the public, and for several seasons has been one of the leading milers.

Around The Town In Sports

Hollis 600 Field

Herb McKenley's entry today completed the Hollis 600 field in Saturday night's B. A. A. track show at the Boston Garden. Now at Boston College and the national junior 400-meter titleholder, McKenley is former sprint champion of Jamaica, British West Indies. This will be his initial start in the so-called "big time." On the mark with him will be Bob Ufer of Michigan, Big Nine indoor champion; John Fulton of Stanford, West Coast 440 champ and world record holder for 660 yards; Charles Grohsberger of Dartmouth, Metropolitan 440-yard champ, and Jimmy Herbert, two-time Hollis winner.

Bob Quinn is back in Boston today, minus a new manager for the Braves, which points fingers more prominently than ever at Bob Coleman being the fellow to succeed the resigned Casey Stengel. If the Braves' president and his contractor associates could not decide upon a man in New York, during the writers' dinner there and the various major and minor meetings, chances are their 1944 pilot will be found within current ranks—which means Coleman. Apparently Bob Quinn could have had Pepper Martin, but was not interested.

Meanwhile, Max Meyer is trying to buy a block of the Brooklyn Dodger stock; and if that former Braves' stockholder succeeds, his close friend, Stengel, very likely will get a post somewhere in the Ebbets Field organization. Casey, by the way, has the check for his Braves stock already in the bank, a technicality which leaves him as free as the breeze and open to all offers. He must have had several during his stay in New York.

Betty Atkinson once again is one of the featured performers of the Ice Follies show, which opens on Boston Garden ice next Tuesday evening. Now one of the youthful veterans of the professional Shipstad and Johnson troupe, Betty, as usual, combines her acrobatic and baton talents with her new-found grace on skates. An acrobatic star long before she ever dreamed of ice shows, she learned to skate under the tutelage of Charles Hain, former Ice Follies performer now in the service.

Getting back to the B. A. A. show for a moment, the usual relay races will add spice to the lengthy program Saturday night, among them the always popular midget relay for high school freshmen. Too, a few laughs will be in store for the customers when service teams stage a potato race, whatever that is.

Briefs . . . Another game like the Bruins played last night against the league-leading Canadiens and only those with tickets in advance will be able to get near the Boston Garden on hockey night . . . The Northeastern relay varsity meets Worcester Tech and Bates in a one-mile race on the B. A. A. card . . . Rhode Island State's high scoring cage team meets Northeastern at the Boston Y. M. C. A. Saturday evening . . . You can expect contract news from Fenway Park at any moment, and both the Red Sox and Braves 1944 club rosters should be off the press shortly.

Baseball Players Start in Florida Mixed Open Golf

ORLANDO, Fla., Feb. 9 (AP)—Eighteen teams were ready to tee off today in the third annual Florida open mixed two-ball golf tournament at Dubsdread Country Club.

The entry list is sparked with such stars of the baseball world as Paul Derringer, pitcher of the Chicago Cubs; Paul Waner of Brooklyn, Rip Sewell of Pittsburgh, Al Lopez of Pittsburgh and Eddie Miller of Cincinnati.

Feminine stars entered include Marjorie Row of Anniston, Ala., recent winner of the Miami women's title; Georgia Tainter, Mary Jane Garman and Babe Wolf. The tournament will continue through Sunday.

Basketball Scores

By the Associated Press

East

Boston Coast Guard 36, Camp Myles Standish 34.
Haverford (Pa.) 79, Delaware 61.
Baldwin-Wallace 80, Akron U. 68.
Ursinus 52, Muhlenberg V-5 33.
Wooster 76, Ohio Northern 24.
Canisius 40, Long Island U. 38.
Bainbridge Navy (Md.) 44, Ft. Belvoir (Va.) 28.
Muskingum 50, Capital 44.
Rochester 44, New York U. 42.
Long Island All-Stars 31, Washington Bears 29.
Carrier Air Service Unit 68, New London MP's 33.

Midwest

Ottumwa (Ia.) Naval Air Station 43, Central 40.
Augsburg (Minn.) 53, MacAlester 27.
St. Thomas (Minn.) 40, St. Olaf 36.
Glenview (Ill.) Naval Air Station 56, Navy Pier 28.
McPherson C. (Kan.) 52, Baker 36.
Central (Mo.) 49, Westminster 30.
Ft. Leavenworth Fliers 51, Maryville T. 33.
Ft. Custer (Mich.) 45, Ft. Sheridan 43.
Parham C. 42, Wilmington C. 33.
Grosse Ile (Mich.) Naval Air Base 48, Toledo U. 42.
Hamline 61, St. Johns (Minn.) 52.

South

Bethany (W. Va.) 54, Westminster 38.
Richmond U. 46, Virginia U. 38.
North Carolina 43, Davidson 40.
Louisiana State 42, Camp Van Dorn 38.
Virginia Tech. 39, V. M. I. 17.

Southwest

Rice 67, Texas Aggies 33.
Corpus Christi Naval Air Station 66, Ellington Field 56.
Southern Methodist 64, Baylor 41.
Norman Navy 49, Childress (Texas) Army Fliers 49.

West

College of Idaho 38, Whitman 34.
Northwest Nazarine College (Ida.) 35, Pacific C. 23.

College Swimming

By the Associated Press

Trinity 48, Coast Guard Academy 27.

B's Had 13 Stars Operating As Canadiens Were Blanked

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

It was worth waiting for, that game at the Garden last night where the Bruins blanked Montreal's league-leading Canadiens 3-0. Definitely the best of the year and for pure excitement, suspense, and thrills, one of the best in recent history, the contest had everything.

Altogether there were 13 stars operating for Boston. A few of them hit the headlines, but the victory belonged to the team. By the win the Bruins propelled themselves once again into the thick of the struggle for a Stanley Cup play-off berth by tying Chicago Black Hawks for fourth place in the standing, and served notice to the rest of the National Hockey League that henceforth they are not to be taken lightly.

Head for Chicago

This afternoon the Bruins headed for Chicago, where as much of a test awaits them at the Stadium as they faced against Canadiens last night. Hawks are always hard to beat on their home ice, as the Bruins have learned to their sorrow this season, for in three meetings there Chicago has won 5-4, 7-3, and 6-5. In addition the Hawks have also blanked Boston 2-0 here to take a 4-3 edge in games this winter. The Rossmen won three times at the Garden 6-5, 4-3, and 6-4.

This game tomorrow night can really give the tip-off on the Bruins' chances for the play-offs, although of course the team is by no means out should it lose. The contest is what the boys call a four-pointer, the winner going ahead by two points and the loser staying behind by two. Boston needs the victory, inasmuch as Chicago has a game in hand.

Gardiner "In"

To return to last night, however, it is difficult to know where to begin. Goalie Bert Gardiner, who has been in and out at times, was "in" as he contributed his first shutout of the campaign. He stopped 38 shots, some of them screened and some apparently labeled, while his opponent, Bill Durnan, was playing equally well in the Montreal nets. Durnan, though, had only 21 stops.

Blond Russ Kopak, the kid center from the Olympics who improves with every game, got the all-important first goal. It matters not that the tally went in off Bob Filion's skate. It was about time that the Bruins began getting the breaks which proved so elusive in recent contests wherein it took the Bostonians 15 shots or more to produce one goal. Kopak nudged in a pass-out from behind the net by Alan Rittinger, another farmhand from the 'Pics whose performances are getting better.

Glory for Buzz

Boll, the Buzzer, came in for his share of glory. After the Bruins had protected that first-period goal throughout a torrid second period, Buzz sank the B's second goal at the start of the final stanza. It was a slap shot of Herbie Cain's pass on which Durnan had no chance and was reminiscent of many of those Boll tallied as he led the league in goals up to the time he broke his kneecap last winter. His third marker, which took the edge off the Bruins' worries, was due to his alertness in picking up Cain's rebound.

Boston's defense of Dit Clapper, Johnny Crawford, and Pat Egan was superb, and whatever help those three needed was contributed admirably by a whole team of back-checking forwards.

The loss was only Canadiens' fourth of the season, and of those four Boston has turned the trick twice and Toronto twice. Durnan proved himself an outstanding goalie when he turned back Cain twice and Bep Guidolin once on clean breakaways, but for once the Bruins got the breaks. After all, they made them and they deserved them.

The game, as we said before, was certainly worth waiting for.

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Montreal	24	4	6	84	151	74
Detroit	17	13	5	39	146	121
Toronto	17	17	3	37	157	136
Chicago	16	17	2	34	128	141
Boston	15	17	4	34	160	172
New York	6	27	2	14	115	215

Result Feb. 8
Boston 3, Montreal 0.

Notes on the Sports Front

NEW YORK, Feb. 9 (AP)—Speaking of baseball, as a lot of folks have been lately, Lieut. (j. g.) James L. Bates of Winston-Salem, N. C., tells this story of American boys' fondness for the game . . . About a year ago six American merchant ships went to Murmansk on a "four-month" trip that was stretched to eight months when convoys to the North Russian port were temporarily discontinued . . . To pass the time they formed the "White Sea Baseball League" with six teams of Navy Armed Guard gunners and merchant seamen . . . The gunners fashioned bats out of timber found on the docks, made baseballs of cores from old rubber boots, yarn from old sox and sweaters, and covers from discarded shoes, and used hot shellmen's asbestos gloves for mitts . . . They even played night games by the light of the midnight sun . . . Wonder what those fellows think about the rigors of northern training?

The American Falls, Idaho, High School basketball team is called the "Damsiters"—because there's a big dam near the town on the Snake River . . . And Teaneck, N. J., High (one of the few which considers wrestling an important sport) tabs its teams the "Highwaymen" because a six-lane road passes the big red schoolhouse . . . Opponents of the Fort Bragg, N. C., soldier courtmen have tabbed them the "Braggarts."

Sergeant Sid Gray, Camp Davis (N. C.) A. A. Barrage: "Pirates sign 70-year-old Hans "Honus" Wagner to his 32d baseball contract in Pittsburgh. To play or coach?"

The Intercollegiate 4-A indoor track meet likely will include a mile special for "old grads" and that may give California's Johnny Fulton the chance he wants to try that route just once . . . Bucky Harris, reportedly under consideration for the Braves' management, definitely has not discussed the subject with anyone on the Boston Club . . . Oklahoma U. will play baseball this spring for the 52d consecutive season, through three wars . . . Gus Dorais, the Detroit Lions' coach, went west to snoop for a little pro football talent but has been kept so busy making aftermeal speeches that he hasn't found many players . . . Just a social lion, eh?

New England basketball experts have high praise for Sergeant Frank Crozier, former Xavier (New Orleans) basketballer now playing for Camp Myles Standish, Mass. They say he has outplayed every center he has faced this season . . . George Yarde, who plays basketball for the Air Force Basic Training Center 10 at Greensboro, N. C., was a semi-pro courtman with the "Tyndall Tramps," whose playing garb was tattered overalls, derby hats, etc., and then grew a beard to play baseball with the eastern House of David team . . . He must have been prepping for a job with "Dem Bums."

American Hockey League

By the Associated Press

Result Feb. 8
Indianapolis 8, Hershey 4.

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Today's Closing Quotations on the New York Stock Exchange and N.Y. Cu

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott Lab 1.60a	2	58¼	58¼	58¼	
Abbott Lab pf4	† 10	110½	110½	110½	— ½
Acme Stl 3a	1	55¾	55¾	55¾	+ ½
Adams Exp ½g	27	10¾	10½	10½	— ½
Adam-Millis ¼e	2	27	27	27	— ½
Addressog-Mult 1	2	20½	20	20½	+ ½
Air Reduction 1a	2	40¼	40¼	40¼	— ½
Ala & Vicks 6	† 20	75½	75½	75½	+ ½
Alaska Juneau	10	6¼	6	6	— ⅛
Allegheny Corp	18	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
Allegheny pf	20	24¾	24⅛	24⅜	— ⅛
Alleg Lud Stl .2g	5	26⅛	26	26	— ⅛
Al Chem & Dye 6	2	145½	144	145½	+ ½
Allied Mills 2g	2	31	31	31	
Allied Strs 1	1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅛
Allis-ChMfg 1¼g	5	36¼	36⅛	36⅛	— ⅛
Amal Leather	1	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
Am Airlines 1½g	2	60¼	60	60⅛	+ ⅛
Am Bank N .20e	9	16½	16¼	16½	
Am Bank N pf 3	† 10	63	63	63	+1
Am Bosch (Vae)	13	11⅞	11⅞	11⅜	— ⅛
Am BrakeS 1.80g	6	40¼	40⅛	40⅛	
Am Cable & Rad	37	9¼	9	9⅛	— ⅛
Am Can 3	2	83¾	83	83¾	+ ¾
Am Can pf 7	† 30	174½	174½	174½	
Am Car & Fdy 4g	5	35½	34¾	34¾	— ¾
Am C&F pf 1.40ag	3	70¾	70¼	70¼	— ¾
Am Ch & Cable 2e	1	23¼	23¼	23¼	— ⅛
Am Chicle 4a	† 70	110⅜	110¼	110¼	— ¼
Am Colortype ¾g	4	12½	12½	12½	— ⅛
Am Crystal Sug 1	2	15¾	15¼	15¼	
Am Distill	27	11¼	10⅝	11⅛	+1
§ Am Distill stpd	8	46¾	46	46	
Am Encaus Tiling	2	2½	2½	2½	
Am European 1.2g	12	10	10	10	
Am Export L 2	3	24	24	24	
Am For Pow	27	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
Am&FPS6pf 1¾k	3	73¼	73¼	73¼	+ ¼
Am&FPS7pf 1¾k	15	84	83	83¼	+ ¼
Am&FP 2pf	117	19½	18¾	19	+ ½
Am-Hawaii SS 3	1	34½	34½	34½	
AmHomePd 2.40a	2	67	67	67	
Am Ice	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	
Am Ice pf 1½e	3	64½	64½	64½	+1½
Am Interna ½g	5	7¾	7¾	7¾	
Am Invest III .60	2	7	7	7	
Am Locom 1½g	9	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ¼
Am Locom pf 7	6	84	83	84	
Am M&Fdy .80	6	14¾	14¾	14¾	
Am M&Met 1	3	9⅞	9¾	9¾	
Am Metal (¼e)	5	21¾	21½	21½	— ¼
AmNewsCo 1.80	†100	33	33	33	— ½
Am Pow & Lt	2	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
Am P&L 55 pf	7	40⅞	40½	40½	— ⅛
Am P&L $6 pf	2	45½	45⅜	45⅜	— ⅜
Am Rad&StS .10e	27	9⅜	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
Am Rad&SSpf7	† 10	165	165	165	+1½
Am R Mill .20e	2	13¾	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
AmRolMpf 4½	† 70	66¾	66½	66¾	
Am Seating ½g	3	14⅛	14	14	— ⅛
Am ShipBldg 3g	†100	28	28	28	
Am Smelt & R 2	5	36⅞	36⅛	36⅛	— ⅜
Am Smelt&Ref7	†120	150	149½	149½	+ ½
Am Snuff pf 6	† 10	150⅛	150	150	
Am Stl Fdrs 2	10	26	25½	25⅞	— ⅛
Am Stores ⅛e	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
Am Stove .30e	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	— ¼
Am Sug Ref 2e	3	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜	
Am Sugar pf 7	1	115	115	115	
Am Tel & Tel 9	5	157⅛	157⅛	157⅛	+ ⅛
Am Tobacco 3a	•2	62	62	62	+ ¼
Am Tob B 3a	5	63¼	63	63¼	+ ¼
Am Type Fdrs ½g	3	10⅛	10⅜	10⅜	
Am Viscose ½e	2	43¾	43¼	43¼	+ ⅛
Am Wat Wks	1	7	7	7	+ ⅛
Am Wool pf 8g	3	72	70⅞	72	+1½
Am Zinc L & S	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	
AnacondaCop2½g	23	25¼	25⅛	25¼	
Anacon W&C 1	†330	25¼	25	25	— ¼
Arch-Dan-M (¼e)	1	44⅜	44⅜	44⅜	— ⅜
Archer Hock Gl 1g	2	20	20	20	
Armour & Co	2	5½	5½	5½	
Armour&Co prpf3k	2	82½	82½	P2½	
Armour & Co pf †	90	101	101	101	
Armstrong Crk ¼e	2	37⅝	37⅝	37¾	— ⅛
Artloom Corp .55g	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
Artloom Co pf 7	† 10	108	108	108	Feb 8
Assd D Gds ¼e	5	13	12⅞	12⅞	+ ⅛
Assd DGd 1pf 6	†310	94¾	94¾	94¾	— ½
Assoc Inv pf 5	† 10	105	105	105	+ ½
Atch T&SF 1½e	14	58½	57¾	58	
Atch T&S F pf 5	1	88½	88½	88½	+ ½
Atl Coast Line 3g	110	32⅜	31⅝	32⅜	+1
At G&W In pf5g	1	61	61	61	+ ⅞
Atl Refining (¼e)	21	27⅝	27½	27½	
Atlas Corp (¼e)	12	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜	+ ⅜
Atlas Powd 2¼e	† 20	57⅞	57⅜	57⅞	+ ⅜
Atlas Pow pf 5	† 20	115	115	115	
Aust Nichols	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	
Aust N pr A1¼g	† 30	73	73	73	
Aviation Cp .20g	19	3¾	3⅝	3¾	
Bald Loco ct1½g	9	19⅛	18⅞	19⅛	+ ⅛
Balt & Ohio	22	7	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
Balt & Ohio pf	26	12⅛	11⅝	11⅞	+ ¼
Ban&Ar pfA1¼k	† 50	61½	61½	61½	— ½
Barber Asph	3	24	23¾	23¾	+ ⅛
Barnsdall Oil .60	2	16¾	16⅝	16¾	
Bath Ir Works 1e	7	16⅜	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
Beat Cr pf 4½	† 10	107½	107½	107½	+ ⅛
Belding-Hem .80	3	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	Feb 8
Bell Airc 1a	3	13¾	13	13	— ¼
Bendix Aviat 3	15	33⅞	33¾	33⅞	
Best & Co 1.60a	1	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	+ ⅛
Best Foods 1½e	2	16⅞	16¾	16⅞	— ⅛
Beth Steel (1½e)	11	58¼	58	58	— ¼
Beth Steel pf 7	4	117	116½	117	
Bigelow-Sanf 2	1	37½	37½	37½	— ½
Blx & Decker 1.60	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	
Blaw-Knox .60g	8	8¼	8⅛	8¼	— ⅛
Boeing Airplane2g	3	14¾	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
Bohn Al & Br 3g	2	45¾	45¾	45¾	+ ½
Bon Ami A 4	† 20	92¾	92¾	92¾	—1¼
Bond Strs 2	5	34½	34	34	+ ¼
Borden Co .40 e	3	29¾	29⅜	29¾	+ ¼
Borg-Warner 1.60	3	36⅛	36	36⅛	— ½
Boston & Maine	5	4	4	4	
Braniff Alrw .60	•22	14	13¾	13⅞	— ⅛
Bridgeport Br 1	1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	
Briggs Mfg 2	6	28⅛	27¾	28⅛	+ ⅛
Bklyn Un Gas ½g	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
Bucyrus-Erie .60g	5	9	8⅞	8⅞	
Budd Mfg	4	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
Budd Mfg pf	† 40	115⅛	115	115	—1⅛
Budd Mfg5½pf5	† 3	58	57½	57½	— ⅜
Buda Wheel ½g	27	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
Bullard Co 2½g	4	19⅜	19⅛	19⅜	+ ⅛
Bulova Watch 2	1	33	33	33	+ ⅜
Burl Mills (.40e)	16	30	29⅝	30	+ ⅛
Burr Add Ma .20e	9	12⅞	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
Bush Term .20g	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	
Butler Bros (.15e)	•6	9¼	9	9⅛	
Butler Br pf 1½	•2	28¼	28⅛	28¾	+ ¼
Butte C & Z ¾g	6	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
Byers A M Co	1	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	— ⅛
Byers pf 7	† 30	75½	75½	75¼	—1
Byron Jack ¼e	2	21¼	21⅜	21⅜	— ⅛
Calif Pack 1½	3	25½	25¾	25½	+ ⅛
Callahan Z-Lead	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	
Calumet Hec .85g	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
Can Dry Ale ¼g	3	23¼	23¼	23¼	— ⅛
Canad Pacific	9	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
Capital Adm A	3	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
Case (JI) Co	7	35½	35	35	
Caterpil Tractor 2	5	46¼	46	46¼	— ¼
Celanese Corp 2	3	38¼	37¾	38¼	— ¼
Celanese 7 pf 7	† 30	119½	119½	119½	
Celotex Corp ½	5	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	+ ⅛
Cent Aguirre 1¼	6	20⅛	19¾	19¾	+ ⅛
Cent R R N J	1	10	10	10	+ ⅛
CentVioletaSug 1g	4	24½	24½	24½	— ⅜
Cerro de Pas ⅜ae	4	32½	32	32	— ¼
Certain-teed Prod	7	6	5¾	5⅞	+ ⅛
Cert-teed 6 pf	†130	60	59½	59½	— ½
Champ Pap & F 1	2	26½	26	26	
Chas & Ohio 3	17	45¾	45½	45½	— ¼
Chi&E Ill 1½pf	38	7¾	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
Chi&E Ill A2.5pf	51	15½	15⅛	15¼	+ ⅛
Chi Grt West	25	6¼	6	6	— ¼
Chi Grt W pf ⅞ak	26	23⅛	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅛
Chi Pneu Tool 2	4	17⅛	17	17	— ⅛
Chi Pneu T cv pf3	1	40	40	40	—1
Childs Co	6	1⅞	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
Chrysler Corp 3	11	79⅛	79	79	— ⅜
City I&F 1.20	2	16	16	16	
Clark Equip 3g	2	36	36	36	— ½
Clev Graph Br 2	1	41	41	41	— ⅛
ClimaxMolyb1.20a	12	33¾	33¼	33¼	— ⅛
Cluett Peabody 2	5	36⅛	35⅞	35⅞	— ⅛
Coca-Cola 3a	1	114¾	114¾	114¾	— ¼
Coca-Cola A 3	† 50	66	66	66	+1
Colgate-P-P ⅛a	3	24¼	24	24	
Col-P-P pf 4¼	† 10	105¾	105¾	105¾	
Collins & Aik	1	26½	26½	26½	
Col & South	†500	13⅛	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
Col & South 1pf	† 50	14½	14½	14½	+ ⅛
Col & South 2pf	† 20	14	14	14	+ ⅛
Col Fuel & Iron 1	•1	15¾	15¾	15¾	+ ⅛
Col B'cast A 1.80g	1	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
Col B'cast B 1.80g	3	27	27	27	— ⅛
Colum G&E .10g	12	4¼	4⅛	4¼	+ ⅛
Col G & E 6 pf 6	6	78½	78¾	78¾	— ⅛
Colum Pict ½ag	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
Colum Carbon 4	3	85	84½	84½	— ½
Coml Credit 3	4	39¼	39¼	39¼	
Coml Invest Tr 3	7	43¾	43½	43¾	+ ¼
Coml Solv .60g	10	15	14¾	14⅞	— ⅛
Com'wlth&South	31	⅜	⅜	⅜	

Today's Sales (est.)	600,000
Previous day's sales	608,390
1944 volume to date	22,624,920
1943 volume to date	23,895,772

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Com & So pf 4¼g	7	82	81½	81½	— ½
Com Ed 1.40	10	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛	
Congoleum-Nairn1	1	23¼	23¼	23¼	+ ¼
Cons Copper .20g	3	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
Cons Edison 1.60	19	21⅝	21⅛	21⅛	
Cons Edis pf 5	7	104¼	104	104	
Cons Film Ind	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	
Cons F Ind pf 1g	3	18¾	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
Cons Laund ¼g	6	10⅛	10	10	
Cons Nat Gas	32	25⅝	25⅛	25½	+ ⅛
Cons RR Cuba pf	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
Cons Vultee ⅛e	3	12½	12½	12½	— ⅛
Cons Vul pf 1¾	4	21¾	21¾	21½	— ⅛
Consol'n Coal	2	15¾	15½	15¾	+ ⅛
Consol Coal pf 2½	3	47	47	47	+ ¼
Consum Pr 4½	† 20	104¾	104¾	104¾	+ ⅛
Container Co ¼ae	2	20½	20¼	20½	+ ¼
Cont Bak ⅛ae	6	8½	8⅜	8⅜	
Cont Bak pf 8	1	109	109	109	+ ½
Con Can 1	7	33¾	33	33⅜	
Cont Ins 1.60a	8	43⅛	42¾	42¾	
Cont Motors .60	212	5⅞	5½	5¾	+ ⅛
Cont Oil Del 1	9	30¾	30¼	30¼	+ ⅛
Cont Steel 2g	1	25	25	25	
CopperweldStl .80	2	11½	11½	11½	+ ⅛
Corn Exch 2.40	† 70	46¾	46¾	46¾	— ⅛
Corn Prod 2.60	5	56¼	55¾	56¼	+ ¼
Cornell DuE 1.10g	4	17¼	17¼	17¼	— ¼
Cory Internat	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	
Coty Inc .30g	1	5¾	5¼	5¼	— ¼
Crane Co 1g	10	19	18¾	18¾	— ⅛
Crane Co pf 5	†130	105½	105½	105½	
Crown Cork&S 3¾g	2	28¼	28¼	28¼	+ ¼
Crown Zeller ¼ae	7	15⅜	15½	15½	— ⅛
Crown Zel pf5	† 10	99½	99½	99½	
Crucible Steel 3g	3	30¾	30	30	— ⅛
Crucible Stl pf 5	3	74⅜	74⅛	74⅜	— ⅛
Cuba R R pf	†2240	23⅞	23¾	23⅞	— ⅛
Cuban-A Sug .40g	5	12	11⅞	12	— ⅛
Cudahy Packing	1	25¾	25¾	25¾	— ¼
Curtis Publishing	24	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	+ ⅛
Curtis Pub pf5g	† 40	112	110	112	+3
Curtis Pub pr pf 3	4	43¼	43	43¼	+ ⅜
Curtiss-Wright¾g	21	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	
Curtiss-Wr A 2	3	16¾	16⅝	16¾	+ ⅛
Decca Records 1a	1	23¼	23¼	23¼	— ⅛
Deere & Co 2g	9	38	37¾	37¾	+ ⅛
Del & Hudson	16	21	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅜
Del Lack&West	33	8⅛	8	8⅛	
Detroit Ed .30e	7	18⅞	18⅜	18⅞	+ ⅛
Diam Match 1½	•1	31¾	31¾	31¾	+ ⅛
Diam Matchpf1¼	•1	40¼	40¼	40¼	
Diam T Mot 1¼g	4	14½	14⅜	14⅜	
Dist Cp-Sg h2.22	10	28¼	28¼	28⅜	— ⅛
Dixie C A 2½	† 20	44⅝	44⅜	44⅝	
Dome Mines h1.60	3	22⅞	22¾	22¾	— ⅛
Douglas Airc 5g	6	50¼	49¾	50¼	+ ⅛
Dow Chem 3	3	122	121½	122	
Dow Chem pf 4	1	108¼	108¼	108¼	+ ¼
Dresser Mfg 2g	1	29½	29½	29½	
Dunhill Int	30	11⅜	10⅞	11⅛	— ⅛
duPont de N4¼ag	9	138⅜	138	138½	+ ¼
Dup Lt 1 pf 5	† 10	120	120	120	+ ⅛
Eagle P Ld .60g	3	11⅜	11¼	11¼	
Eastern Air L	3	35¾	35½	35½	— ⅛
Eastman Kodak 5	2	158½	158	158½	+ 1½
East Kodak pf6	† 10	179	179	179	+1
EasternRMil 10g	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
Eaton Mfg 3	•4	42¼	41¾	41¾	— ⅛
El&Mus Ind .08e	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	
Elec Boat 1¼g	2	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	+ ⅛
El Auto-Lite 2	7	38¾	38¾	38¾	+ ⅛
El Power & Lt	7	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
El Pow&Lt $6 pf	1	84	84	84	+2
El Pow&Lt $7 pf	5	87½	86¼	87½	+ ½
El Storage Bat 2	1	42¾	42¾	42¾	+ ¼
El PasoNGas 2.40	3	28¾	28½	28¾	+ ¼
Endic John pf 4	† 20	104	103⅞	104	+ ⅛
Eng Pub Service	58	11½	11⅛	11⅜	
Eng P S $5 pf5	†180	94	94	94	+ ⅛
EPS$5½pf5½	† 120	95¾	94⅞	95¾	+ ½
Eng P S $6pf6	†120	96	⅛	⅛	+1
Equit Off Bldg	5	¾	¾	¾	
Erie RR 1g	4	10¾	10⅜	10⅜	
Erie RR pf 1g	130	10¾	10⅜	10½	— ⅛
Erie RR pf A 5	7	52¾	52⅜	52¾	+ ¼
Ex-Cell-O 2.60	3	24⅛	24	24	— ⅛
Exchange Buff .15e	8	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	+ ⅛
FairbanksMorsela	1	35¼	35¼	35¼	
Fajardo Sugar 2	13	23¼	23	23	— ⅛
Farms Tel&Rad 1g	32	12¾	12½	12⅝	— ⅛
FedLt&Tract1½g	1	15½	15½	15½	— ⅛
Fed Mogul 1	1	19½	19½	19½	
Fed MotTruck .40	5	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅛
Federat D Strs ⅜e	2	23¾	23¾	23¾	— ⅛
Ferro Enam ¼ae	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	
Fid P F Im 1.60a	3	46½	46	46	+ ⅛
Firestone T&R ⅜e	7	39¼	39	39¼	+ ⅛
FirstNatStrs 2½	•1	31¾	31¾	31¾	+ ⅛
Flintkote .90g	4	40¼	40¼	40¼	
Follansbee Stl	2	14½	14⅜	14½	
FollansbeeStlpf	† 60	50	48¾	50	+ ¾
Food Fair Strs 1	2	12¾	12½	12⅝	+ ⅛
Foster Wheeler	8	17¼	17	17	
FostWhlpf 1½	† 60	21¾	21¼	21¾	— ¼
Freeport Sulph 2	2	32¾	32⅝	32⅝	— ⅛
Fruehauf T pf5	†180	109½	109	109	
Gabriel Co .20g	2	3⅜	3½	3½	— ⅛
Gair Robert .30g	2	3½	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
Garnewell Co⅛e	† 70	26	26	26	— ¼
Gar Wood Ind .40	10	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
Gaylord Cont ⅛ae	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	
Gen Am Inv 1g	202	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	
Gen Baking .15e	6	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
Gen Bronze .60g	4	9¾	9⅜	9⅜	+ ⅛
Gen Cable	5 •	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
Gen Cable A	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	+ ⅛
Gen Cab pf 1¾k	† 50	90	90	90	
Gen Cigar pf 7g	† 30	143½	142¾	142¾	—2¾
Gen Elec 1.40	40	36	35¾	35⅞	
Gen Foods 1.60	5	42	41½	42	+ ⅛
Gen Fds pf 4½	† 10	115½	115½	115½	— ¼
Gen G & El A	23	2¾	2⅜	2½	+ ⅛
Gen Mills5pf5	† 10	129¾	129¾	129¾	+ ½
Gen Motors 2	63	53¾	53⅜	53⅝	+ ⅛
Gen Out Advert	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
Gen Out Ad A 3g	2	43	43	43	— ½
Gen Prec Eq 1	3	19¾	19½	19½	— ⅛
Gen Print Ink .40	10	7¾	7½	7½	— ⅛
Gen Ry Sig 1¼g	1	21	21	21	
Gen Real & Util	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
Gen Refract 1.20	8	21¼	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅛
Gen Shoe ¼ae	3	16⅛	16	16⅛	+ ¼
Gen S C pf 1¼k	†180	85½	85	85	+ ¼
Gen Tel 1.60	2	23	23	23	+ ⅛
Gen T&R pf 4½	†120	100¾	100	100	— ¾
Gen T&R 1g	4	20	20	20	+ ¼
GillietteSafR .70g	3	9	9	9	— ⅛
Gimbel Bros .15e	9	12½	12½	12½	
Gimbel Bros 5pf6	3	87	87	87	
Glidden Co .30e	5	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	+1
Goebel Brew .20	5	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
Gold&Stk Tel 6	† 90	98½	92½	97½	—4½
Goodrich B F 2g	10	40⅞	40½	40½	+ ¼
Goodrich B F pf 5	2	103	103	103	+ ¼
GoodyearT&R ½e	19	37⅛	36⅝	37⅛	+ ⅜
GoodyearT&R pf 5	2	108½	108	108½	+ ⅜
Gotch Hosiery ½g	2	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	
Graham-Paige Mot	33	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
Grant W T 1.40	11	34½	34½	34½	
Gt NorIrOre ct 2g	3	15⅛	15½	15⅛	— ⅛
Gt NorPy pf 2g	27	28¾	28¾	28¾	— ⅛
Gt West Sug 2	2	25⅞	25½	25⅞	+ ⅛
Gt W Sug pf 7	† 10	145	145	145	
Green H L 2a	6	45	44	44	— ¼
Greyhound Corp 1	10	20¾	20½	20¾	+ ¼
GrumAircEn 1½g	2	11½	11½	11½	— ⅛
Guantan Sugar	1	4	4	4	
Guantan Sug pf	†270	129½	124	126	+2
Gulf Mob & Ohio	50	9¾	9⅛	9¼	— ½
Gulf Mob pf 5g	11	42	41¼	41¼	— ¾
Gulf Oil 1a	7	44¾	44½	44½	
Hall W F Print 1a	1	16	16	16	
Harb-Walker 1	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	
HaCpAmpf6½	† 30	105	105	105	
Hayes Indust .40g	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
Hayes Mfg	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
Hazel-Atlas Gl 5	†160	102⅜	102	102	— ½
Heime G W pf7	† 10	160¼	160¼	160¼	—2¾
Hercules Motor 1	25	25	24¼	24¼	— ⅛
Hercules Pdr 2½g	1	77	77	77	+1
hercules P pf 6	† 20	132¼	131¾	132¼	+ ¼
Holland Furn 2	1	38¾	38¾	38¾	
Hollander&Son ¼e	4	16	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
Holly Sugar 1	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
Homestake Min	9	43¼	43	43	— ¼
Houd-Hersh B 1g	2	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	
HoustonL&P 3.60	3	63¾	63¼	63½	+ ⅛
HouseholdF pf5	† 60	110	109½	110	
Houston Oil	2	7½	7½	7½	
Howe Sound 3	9	33¾	33	33	— ⅜
Hudson & Man	6	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
Hudson & Man pf	16	8	7¼	7⅞	+ ⅛
Hupp Motor	6	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	

Average Price of 60 Stocks

By the Associated Press

Tuesday	50.0	Prev. day	49.7
Month ago	50.7	Year ago	44.1
'43-4 high	53.3	'43-4 low	41.7

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
I					
Idaho Pow 1.60	2	26¾	26¾	26¾	+ ¼
Illinois Central	21	13¼	12⅝	12⅞	— ⅛
Ill Central LL 4	† 20	53	53	53	
Ill Central pf	4	34½	34	34	
Inspi's P&L .30g	6	16¾	16½	16½	
Inger-Rand 1½e	1	97	97	97	— ½
Inland Steel (1e)	2	73	73	73	
Inspirat Con Cop 1	8	10¼	10¼	10¼	
Interch Cp pf 6	† 80	111½	111½	111½	+ ½
Intercon Rubber 1g	4	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
Interlake Iron .35g	16	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	
Int Harvester 2a	10	71	70⅜	70½	— ½
Int Harvester pf7†	10	168½	168½	168½	
Int Minerals&C 1e	5	16	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅜
Int Min & Ch pf 4	1	67	67	67	—2
Int Mining	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
Int Nick Can 2	39	27½	26⅞	27½	+ ⅛
Int Nick Can pf7†	20	133¼	133¼	133

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

Johns-Manville Earnings Less Than in 1942

NEW YORK (AP)—Johns-Manville Corp. reports consolidated net income for 1943 of $4,655,280, equal to $5.27 a common share, compared with $5,570,192, or $6.35 a share, in 1942. Sales for 1943 were $107,418,305, compared with $108,021,383 in 1942.

Production for 1943, as measured by sales, about equalled the company's all-time record established the year before, although manpower shortages caused a drop in employment from 15,200 at the end of 1942 to 14,100 at the end of 1943.

Johns-Manville wage and salary earners received $43,220,432 during 1943, an increase of 17 per cent over the amount in 1942, attributed "largely to rises in wage rates as directed by the War Labor Board and to a further increase in the cost of overtime for factory hourly workers, which in 1943 was $2,160,622 compared to $1,217,422 in 1942."

Island Creek Coal Co. reported for 1943 net profit of $2,326,120, equal to $3.66 a common share, against $2,077,943, or $3.34 a share, in 1942.

Pond Creek Pocahontas Co., West Virginia coal producer, reported for 1943 net profit of $543,654, equal to $3.20 a common share, against $525,448 or $3.10 a share, in 1942.

Atlas Powder Co. Reports net income for 1943 of $1,743,133 equal after preferred dividends to $3.45 a common share, compared with $1,435,669 or $3.89 for 1942. The company reports that sales and operating revenues increased in 1943 to $39,977,208 from $36,787,290 in the previous year.

Real Silk Hosiery Mills Inc. and subsidiaries report preliminary net profit for the year ended Dec. 31 of $450,285 equal to $43.32 a share on $1 preferred stock on dividend arrears, compared with $26,308 or $2.41 a share in 1942. In 1943 operations of the company were curtailed by yarn shortages and during that time its production was converted to war work.

Black-Clawson Co., makers of paper mill machinery, reports net profit for the year ended Sept. 30 of $400,804 equal to $3.33 a common share, compared with $463,429 or $3.89 a share the previous year.

The Manhattan Shirt Co. reports net profit for the fiscal year ended Nov. 30 of $942,779 equal to $2.70 a share, compared with $630,926 or $3.03 for 1942.

The United Merchants & Manufacturers Inc., a holding organization in the textile industry, reports consolidated net profit for the six months ended Dec. 31 of $3,085,000 equal to $5.11 each on $78,174 common shares, compared with $2,379,000 or $4.04 on 587,950 shares in the 1942 period.

Lone Star Cement Corp. reports consolidated net profit for the 12 months of 1943 of $2,684,823 equal to $2.83 a share, compared with $3,443,339 or $3.63 in 1942. For the fourth quarter the company reports net profit of $675,975 equal to 71 cents a share, compared with $1,162,087 or $1.23 for the 1942 quarter.

The Endicott Johnson Corp. reports consolidated net profit for the year ended Nov. 30 of $2,310,148, equal to $4.80 a common share, compared with $2,343,767, or $4.88, in the previous year.

The Sun Oil Company made a preliminary report of net income for the year ended Dec. 31 of $4,353,594 equal to $4.56 a common share, compared with $8,671,050 or $2.91 in 1942.

The Continental Baking Co. reports consolidated net profit for the year 1943 of $3,623,272, equal to $1.57 a common share, compared with $3,584,508 or $1.46 in 1942.

Black and Decker Manufacturing Co. reports consolidated net profit for the Dec. quarter of $359,812, equal to 92 cents a share, compared with $214,954, or 55 cents, in the similar 1942 quarter.

The Emerson Radio and Phonograph Corporation reports net income for the fiscal year ended Oct. 31 of $836,236 equal to $2.09 a share, compared with $651,465 or $1.62 the previous year.

The Aircraft and Diesel Equipment Corporation reports net income subject to renegotiation for the year ended Nov. 30 of $402,130 equal to $1.29 a common share, compared with $263,776 or 81 cents in 1942.

The Bristol-Myers Company and subsidiaries including those in Canada but excluding other foreign subsidiaries report preliminary net earnings for the year 1943 subject to renegotiation of $2,683,557 equal to $4.01 a share, compared to consolidated net income reported for 1942 of $2,464,338 or $3.69 a share.

Oscar Mayer & Co., meat packers, reports net income for the year ended Oct. 30 of $623,070 equal to $4.37 a common share, compared with $588,070 or $4.09 a share the preceding year.

Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp. reports consolidated net profit for the year ended Dec. 31 of $9,812,228 equal to $4.10 a common share, compared with $10,141,890 or $4.50 in 1942. December quarter earnings subject to final audit, were $2,451,647 equal to $1.07 a common share, compared with $2,671,804 or $1.31 a share for the comparable 1942 period.

Rome Cable Corp., wire & cable makers of Rome, N. Y., reported for nine months ended Dec. 31 net profit of $426,112, equal to $2.24 a share on the capital stock, compared with $215,064, or $1.12 a share in the like months of 1942.

Atlas Plywood Corp. reports net earnings for the six months ended Dec. 31 of $318,286, equal to $1.01 a common share, compared with $205,280, or $1.30 a share in the same 1942 period.

Justice Dept. Says N.A.S.D. in Error On Underwriting Case

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The Department of Justice, at the direction of Assistant Attorney General Wendell Berge, has filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission a brief summarizing its claim of the right to intervene in SEC proceedings in which the authority of the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., to discipline its members, is questioned.

The SEC granted the department the right to intervene, but the NASD objected, challenging "the authority of the Department of Justice to appear before the Securities and Exchange Commission in proceedings conducted before that body, and the authority of the Securities and Exchange Commission to permit the appearance of the department."

In its brief the Justice Department said, "The Securities and Exchange Commission is a public fact-finding body endowed with all normal powers in the performance of its functions and the association has no standing to challenge the right of the Department of Justice in the right of the commission to permit intervention as a procedural means of ascertaining facts. . . .

"It is the duty of the Department in this proceeding to assert the public interest, to survey the law which seems relevant, and to point out considerations of public policy embodied in legislation which in its judgment the commission should not overlook in resolving the issue before it."

The proceedings, started in 1941, concern N. A. S. D.'s disciplinary action for alleged violations of price-maintenance agreements on a $38,000,000 bond offering of the Public Service Company of Indiana.

Over-the-Counter Securities

Approximate prices compiled under supervision of Boston Securities Traders' Association and National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. These prices may have been higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	4¼	5¼
American Barge Line Co	9¼	10¼
American Hardware Co	20½	20¾
American Manufacturing	36¾	39¼
American Manufac 8 pf	86½	..
American Wringer Co	7¼	8¼
†Amoskeag Company	34¾	..
†Amoskeag Company pf	74¼	..
Appleton Company	33	38
Applied Arts Corp	3	3½
Arlington Mills	44¾	48
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	36	38
Automobile Banking Corp A	3¾	3¾
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	18½	20
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	21¾	24¼
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	106½	..
Bendix Home Appliances	6¼	6¾
Berkshire Fine Spinning	14½	16
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	71½	..
Bird & Son Inc 8 pf	90½	..
Boston Wharf Company	17½	19¾
Boston Woven Hose & Rubber	35	37¾
Brown Co	1.70	2.00
Brown Co pf	32½	35
Campbell A S Co Inc	5¾	6¾
Central Railway Signal A	28¾	..
Chapman Valve Manufac	33½	35
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	14½	15½
Crowell-Collier Pub Co	31	33½
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	25½	27½
Domestic Finance Corp pf	24¾	26½
Draper Corporation	65½	68½
Dwight Manufacturing Co	14¾	16¾
Eastern Corporation	7½	8½
Eastern Corporation pf	18¾	20½
Exolon Co	7	8¾
Family Loan Society Inc	10¾	11¾
Family Loan Society pf A	23½	25¾
Food Fair Stores Inc	43¾	46¾
Fruit of the Loom	32	34¼
General Fire Extinguisher	15¾	17½
General Machinery	21¼	23½
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	8½	9¼
Goodall Worsted Company	38	41
Graton & Knight Co	8¾	9¾
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	87½	91¾
Graton & Knight Co pr pf	28¾	31¾
Great Northern Paper Co	32	34
Greenfield Tap & Die $6 pf	84¾	..
Greenfield T & D $1.50 cv pf	15	..
Harrington & Richardson	1	1¾
Haskelite Mfg Co	9¾	10¾
Heywood-Wakefield Co	24¾	25½
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	17½	18¾
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	17½	19¼
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	24	26¼
Hooker Electro Chem	31	33
Industrial Instruments Machine Tool	9¼	10
Keith George E Co	60	..
Kendall Company	8¾	9¾
Kennedy's Inc pf	18¾	20¾
Landers Frary & Clark	35	37
Lincoln Stores Inc	24	26
Lincoln Stores Inc pf	107½	..
Long-Bell Lumber Co	6¾	7¾
Ludlow Mfg & Sales Co	106½	110½
Marathon Paper Mills	45¾	48¾
Marlin-Rockwell Corp	60	63¼
Merck & Co	40¾	44
Merck, 4¼% pf	108¾	113¾
Merrimack Manufacturing	44	47¼
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	66	70½
†Metal & Thermit Corp	21½	23¾
Millers Falls Company	9¾	11¼
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	8¼	8¾
Nashawena Mills	16	17¾
Nashua Gummed & C Paper	62¾	..
Nashua Manufacturing Co	33¾	37
Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf	71¾	75¾
Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf	28¾	31½
National Chemical & Mfg	4¾	5¾
National Shirt Shops	13¾	14¼
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	54¾	58¾
Newmarket Manufac Co	41¾	45
Nicholson File Company	35	37½
Nonquitt Mills	30¾	34
Ohio Brass Co	8¾	10
Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line	38½	42¼
Parker Appliance	12¾	14¾
Plymouth Cordage Company	118½	130
Quincy Mkt Cold Stor & W	64	..
Quincy Mkt C S & W 5 pf	85	..
Remington Arms Co Inc	2¾	3¼
*Saco Lowell Shops Inc	28	30¼
*Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf	25	..
Sagamore Manufacturing Co	49¾	..
Sanford Mills	28¼	30½
Submarine Signal Co	26½	28¾
Tampax Inc	5¼	6¾
Triumph Explosive Inc	2¾	3¼
United Elastic Corp	15¾	17½
U S Envelope Company	58¾	63¾
U S Envelope Co 7 pf	118½	120½
Waltham Watch Co 6 pf	70	74
Waltham Watch Co 7 pf	104	..
Wamsutta Mills Inc	23¾	26¼
Warner & Swasey Co	9	10¾
Warren Bros Class B	34¾	37¾
Warren Bros Class C	10	11¼
West Point Manufacturing	43¾	46¾
Wickwire Spencer Steel	10¾	11¾

*Ex-dividend. †Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

Public Utility Bonds

	Rate	Mat.	Bid	Asked
Bellows Falls Hy El	5	1958	104½	..
Cent Maine Power	3½	1966	106¾	108¼
Florida Pub Ser	4	1955	101¾	103¼
Green Mtn Power	3¾	1963	103¾	105¾
Narragansett El	3½	1966	109¼	110¾
Savannah El & Pr	5	1955	108¼	..
Springfield Gas & El	5	1957	104¾	..
St Joseph RLH & P	4½	1947	102½	..
Wisconsin Pub Ser	3¼	1971	107½	109

Public Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Alabama Power $7 pf	114¾	118¾
Arkansas Power & Light $7 pf	101¾	105¾
Birmingham Electric $7 pf	108¾	112¾
Cen Illinois Public S $6 pf	90¾	94¼
Central Pwr & Light 7 pf	112¼	116¼
General Water G&E $3 pf	44¼	46¾
Jamaica Water Supply	30¼	32½
Jamaica Wat Supply $5 pf A	104¾	..
Jersey Central Power 7 pf	99¾	103¼
Kansas P&L 4½ pf	103	107
Lake Sup Dist Pwr 5 pf	102¾	106¾
New Orleans Pub S $7 pf	111¼	115¼
New Rochelle Wat pf	30	..
Northern Natural Gas Co (com)	29½	31¾
No States Power Del 6 pf	68¼	71¾
No States Power Del 7 pf	74¼	77¼
Ohio Power 4½ pf	111¾	115¾
Ohio Pub Serv 6 pf	102¾	113¾
Ohio Pub Serv 7 pf	114¾	118¾
Pac P&L 7 pf	101¾	104¾
Penn Power & Light $7 pf	99¼	102¾
Public Service Colo	24¾	26¼
Public Service Ind	17¼	18¾
Public Service Ind 7 pf	102	105½
Public Service Okla 6 pf	103¾	109¾
Rochester Gas & El 5 pf	102¾	106¾
Rochester Gas & El 6 pf	106¼	110¼
San Diego Gas & Electric	12¾	13¾
Sierra Pacific Power Co	18½	20¾
Sierra Pacific Power 6 pf	118½	..
Tampa Electric Co	23½	25¼
Texas Electric Serv 6 pf	107¾	111¾
Texas Power & Light 6 pf	107¾	111¾
Washington Ry & Electric units	14¾	16¼

N. E. Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bangor Hydro-Electric	13½	15¾
Beverly Gas & Electric	35	..
Brockton Gas Light	7¾	8¾
Central Maine Power 6 pf	106½	111½
Central Maine Power 7 pf	116½	121½
Cent Vermont Pub Serv	15¾	16¾
Cent Vermont Pub Serv 6 pf	106	..
Conn Light & Power	41	43½
†Eastern Utilities Asso	34½	36¼
Eastern Utilities Asso conv	14¾	3¾
Fall River Gas Works	22¾	..
Fitchburg Gas & Electric	38¾	41½
Green Mountain Power	76¾	80¾
Hartford Electric Light	48½	51½
Haverhill Electric	24¾	27¼
Haverhill Gas Light	14¾	16
Holyoke Water Power	16¾	18¾
Lawrence Gas & Electric	39	..
Lowell Electric Light	37¼	40¼
Lynn Gas & Electric	78¼	82¼
Mass Power&Light pf	17¼	18¾
Mass Utilities Asso pf	32	35
Narragansett Elec pf	55¼	58¾
N E Gas & Electric $3.50 pf	24¾	26¾
N E Power Assn 6 pf	55¼	57¼
N E Public Serv $7 pr ln	99¾	103¾
N E Public Serv $6 pr ln	93¼	96¾
N E Public Serv $7 pf	33¾	36¼
N E Public Serv $6 pf	32¾	35¼
Newport Electric	21¾	..
Providence Gas	17¾	18¾
Pub Serv of N H $6 pf	108¾	113¾
R I Pub Serv pf	33¾	38¼
Rockland Light & Power	7¾	8¾
Springfield Gas Light	19¼	21
Western Mass Companies	33¾	35¾

*Ex-Dividend.

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	135½	143½
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	52	54½
Aetna Life (1.20a)	35	38¼
Agricultural (3a)	71¼	75
American Alliance (1a)	22	24
American Casualty Company	11¾	12½
American Equitable (1)	17¾	19¾
American Insur Newark (½a)	14½	15¾
American Re-Insurance (2)	51½	54½
American Reserve	14	15¾
American Surety (2½)	59¾	62¼
Baltimore-American (.20a)	6	7
Bankers & Shippers (4)	82	87
Boston (18a)	525	550
Camden Fire (1)	21¼	22¾
City of New York (½a)	17¼	19¼
Connecticut General Life (1a)	41¾	43¾
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	38½	40¾
Federal (1.40)	43	46½
Fire Asso Philadelphia (3a)	60½	64½
Fireman Fund ($2) (3)	80¼	84½
Firemen's Newark (.40)	13¼	14¾
Franklin Fire (1a)	34¾	36¾
General Reinsurance (2)	8¼	8¾
Gibraltar Fire & Marine (1g)	17¾	19¼
Glens Falls (1.60)	42	44¾
Globe & Republic (¼)	9	10¼
Great American Insurance (1)	27	28¾
Hanover (1.20)	25¾	27¾
Hartford Fire (2a)	96¼	100¾
Hartford Steam Boiler (1.60a)	27½	28¾
Home-stead (½g)	13¾	15¼
Ins Co North America (2a)	77¼	79¾
Jersey Insurance (N Y) (1.80)	40¼	43¼
Knickerbocker (½)	7¾	9
Maryland Casualty	3½	4¾
Massachusetts Bond (3f)	64	67½
Merchants Fire Assn (N Y) (.40)	6¼	7¼
Merchants&Mfs of N Y (.40)	45¼	48¼
National Fire (2)	52½	55½
National Liberty (.20a)	6¼	7¼
National Union (2a)	172	180
New Amsterdam Casualty (½g)	29¼	30¾
New Brunswick (1½g)	29	31½
New Hampshire (1.60a)	44¾	47¼
New York Fire (.80)	13½	14¾
North River (1)	21¾	23¼
Northeast Insurance	5½	6¼
Northern (3a)	90½	95
Pacific Fire (5)	102¾	107½
Pacific Indemnity (2a)	47	49½
Peerless Casualty Co	13¾	14¾
Phoenix (3a)	81¾	85¼
Preferred Accident (.80a)	15¾	16¾
Providence-Washington (1a)	34½	36¾
Reinsurance Cor N Y (½g)	4¼	6¼
Republic Insurance C Texas(1.20)	26¾	28¾
Revere (P) Insurance (1.20a)	22	24
St Paul Fire & Marine (8a)	282	293
Seaboard Surety (1.60g)	46¼	48¼
Security (1.40)	34½	36¼
Springfield (4½a)	120½	126
Standard Accident	81¾	85½
Travelers (10)	480	500
U S Fid & Guarantee (1a)	38¾	40¾
U S Fire (2)	45	47¾
U S Guarantee (1.60a)	66½	71½
Westchester (1.20a)	29½	31¾

a—Also extra or extras. g—Paid last year. f—Declared or paid so far this year.

Investment Trusts

Management

	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Fund Inc	3.37	3.67
Amerex Holding	22.625	24.50
American Business Shares	3.33	3.64
Axe Houghton Fund	13.81	14.30
Bond Inv Tr of America	100.16	104.33
Boston Fund	16.53	17.56
Broad Street Investing	26.82	28.67
Bulock Fund	14.55	15.94
Canadian Investment Fund	3.05	3.69
Century Shares Trust	27.07	29.11
Chemical Fund	9.31	10.08
Christiana Securities Co	2260.00	2385.00
Commodity Corp	9.24	..
Consolidated Investment Tr	37.35	40.35
Dividend Shares	1.17	1.28
Eaton & Howard Bal Fd	20.50	22.02
Eaton & Howard Stock Fd	12.16	13.06
Equitable Invest Corp	28.86	30.71
Equity Corp $3 pf	33.75	36.00
Fidelity Fund Inc	17.83	19.20
Fund Investors Inc	21.05	23.07
General Capital	31.28	33.63
General Investors Trust	5.18	5.54
Group Securities Inc Fully Admin Shares	6.77	7.45
Railroad Shares	3.51	3.87
Steel Shares	4.11	4.53
Incorporated Investors Tr	20.10	21.61
Institutional Sec: Bank Group	.85	.94
Inst Sec: Insurance Group	1.03	1.13
†Keystone Custodian Funds		
	Bid	Asked
B-1	28.94	S-1 .... 25.91
B-2	30.32	S-2 .... 13.46
B-3	20.70	S-3 .... 10.28
B-4	10.75	S-4 .... 4.57
K-1	17.31	K-2 .... 19.49
†Loomis Sayles Mut Fd	89.90	..
†Loomis Sayles 2nd Fd	38.30	..
Maryland Fund	4.20	4.80
Mass Invest Tr	20.33	21.89
Mass Invest 2d Pd	9.94	10.89
Mutual Invest	10.33	11.29
Nation Wide Voting	1.21	1.34
New England Fund	11.87	12.79
Old Colony Tr Assoc	20.28	21.875
Plymouth Fund Inc	.49	.54
Putnam Fund	13.30	14.30
Quarterly Income Shares	6.15	6.65
Railway & Light Sec	12.875	14.25
Railway & Light Sec pf	107.00	..
Republic Invest Fund	3.21	3.53
Scudder Stevens & Clark	89.07	90.87
Spencer Trask Fund	13.49	14.37
State Street Invest	78.96	84.85
Trusteed Industry Shrs	.71	.79
Wellington Fund	15.90	17.48
Fixed and Unit Type		
Assoc Stand Oil	5.875	6.625
Corp Tr A A mod acc mod	2.57	..
Cumulative Trust Shares	4.50	..
Diversified Tr C	3.50	..
Diversified Tr D	5.30	6.05
Foundation Tr Shrs A	3.55	4.10
Fund Tr Shrs A	4.84	5.37
Nation Wide Sec	3.45	..
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	40.125	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	2.01	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	2.39	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	2.49	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	2.16	..
Super of Am Tr AA	2.27	..
US Elec Lt & Pow "A"	15.90	..
US Elec Lt & Pow "B"	1.65	..
Investment Banking		
Blair & Co	2.00	2.375
First Boston Corp	22.375	24.375

*Ex-dividend. †Sales prices as of 1 p. m. ‡Bid 2% less if not held 3 years.

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
†Boston Safe Deposit (16)	‡300	..
First National (2)	47	49½
†Merchants National (12)	306	338
†New England Trust (30)	‡400	..
National Rockland (2)	50	55
National Shawmut (1)	24½	26¾
Pilgrim Trust (8)	195	..
Second National (4)	124	131
†State Street Trust (8)	260	..
United States Trust (.50)	9½	10½
United States Trust pf (.80)	15¼	16¾
Webster & Atlas (2)	57	62

(Capital stock must be offered to the directors of the bank. ‡Price represents last appraisal.

Your Federal Income Tax

No. 26

Deductions for Contributions (Part 1)

Charitable contributions and gifts are deductible from gross income within certain limitations, and are shown as item 11 in return Form 1040. (On short Form 1040A, the tax table gives you the benefit of an average allowance for charities, but you do not list them.) Limitations as to deductibility are as follows:

(1) Only contributions which are actually paid in cash or property during the year for which the return is made are deductible. Subscriptions or pledges made but not paid are not deductible.

(2) Gifts to an individual are not deductible.

(3) The amount deductible is limited to 15 per cent of the net income before the deductions for contributions and medical expenses are taken. (That is, the amount allowable under item 11 of return Form 1040 may not exceed 15 per cent of the difference between the amount shown in item 10 and the deductions taken in items 12, 13, 14, 15, and 16 of the return form.)

(4) Contributions to a political party or to any organization, a substantial part of the activities of which is carrying on propaganda or otherwise attempting to influence legislation, are not deductible.

(5) Contributions to an organization, any part of the income of which goes to benefit any private shareholder or individual, are not deductible. This provision excludes contributions to hospitals privately operated for profit either by an organization or individuals, irrespective of whether profits are being earned or not.

(6) Contributions made in the form of personal services are not deductible. The donation of the use of an automobile, or of premises (as for a picnic or garden party), is not deductible as a contribution.

In case of contributions by a partnership, the amount contributed must be apportioned to the partners and included in the contributions made by the partners for the purpose of determining the 15 per cent limitation.

The 15 per cent limitation for contributions is used in computing normal tax and surtax. However, contributions are allowable without limitation, in unusual instances, for computing normal tax, surtax, and victory tax as well, if in the taxable year and in each of the 10 preceding years the amount of the contributions plus the amount of income taxes paid in such year for previous years exceeds 90 per cent of the taxpayer's net income for each such year.

Livestock Men See Shortage Of Meat for Civilians in '44

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 9—Meat in general, and beef in particular, will be a much less frequent visitor to the dining-room table this yea rthan it has at any time since prime steers were first introduced to the consumers' market in the 20's, it was asserted by the National Livestock Producers Association, today.

This organization, representing about 350,000 ranchers and farmers—the meat line of the country—foresees a scarcity of all meats—pork, lamb, and beef—beginning in April and continuing through September, when the housewife can expect seasonal relief as the range cattle go to market.

The association presented this picture of over-all reduction through its president, P. O. Wilson, of Chicago, at a luncheon for reporters yesterday here which duplicated a similar affair in Washington on Monday and came in the face of Department of Agriculture estimates of a general 8 per cent increase in meat tonnage this year as compared to 1943.

Feedlot Operator Forced Out

Mr. Wilson would not specify how much of a general cut in meats his organization expected, although he did say that beef production, for one, would fall off approximately 25 per cent, but he voiced the opinion that there would be far less meat than the Government estimates, simply because the principal source of supply—the feedlot operator—is going out of business.

In other years, he explained, the feedlot farmer has kept in business because the price factors of feed and labor were sufficiently low so that he could make some money on the fattening of calves in the cornbelt for the short-term market, but the narrow price spread allowed by the War Food Administration and the rise in costs of feed and labor have forced him out, he declared.

The result has been, according to Mr. Wilson, that nearly all the feedlot operators have turned to cereal farming, raising rye, wheat and barley for a sure return on their investment, and the cattlemen are returning to range cattle, an almost obsolete technique of cattle raising that means a reduction of quality and an extension of time.

Meanwhile, there will be a gap in meat supplies as the producers change over from the advanced marketing stage—that of feedlot operators—to the delayed marketing stage—range cattle—and, in Mr. Wilson's opinion, the consumer will be the first to do without.

Late pasture cattle will be ready for consumers in the fall, affording temporary relief, but even this lone mitigating factor may not eventuate, he said, if the country is unfortunate enough to suffer from a drouth similar in extent and duration to the one that blighted the cattle-raising country in 1930.

WFA Policy Seen Cause

A more detailed, but still dark, outlook of the meat market was described by Herman M. Conway, director of the Association's research department, who said cattlemen were abandoning the cow-and-calf basis, which developed the premium white-faced Hereford, for the steer basis of the medium grade Texas longhorn.

The feeder who made cow-and-calf production possible got by in 1942 at the expense of the feed producers, he said, but when the WFA advanced corn prices it became impossible to continue fattening these calves with feed and make ends meet. An attempt was made to produce the medium-quality steer with little success, and the supply of these will be exhausted by the end of March.

While yearlings are built up to selling weight on the range—between 800 and 1,100 pounds—Mr. Conway said, the country will do without meat and a serious shortage will occur from the standpoint of military supplies. Range producers will also be faced with the postwar problem of oversupply and a decline in cattle prices, he added.

The Department of Agriculture figures were challenged by Mr. Wilson on the grounds that they were based on the production levels for 1943, a year which found record production in both lamb and beef markets, these, in turn, being a liquidation of the source of supply as the whole market shifts to the delayed stage.

Failure to prepare for a record production of hogs, sought two years ago by the WFA with a guaranteed price floor, has glutted the pork market, Mr. Wilson told newspapermen, and hog producers can't market their pigs. The result will be a falling off of pork production as well, he said.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The stock market did not do so well last week, tumbling off on Friday to the lowest levels since around New Year's.

There were lots of explanations, some of them rather far-fetched. Some people thought perhaps Wendell Willkie's speech about the need for more taxes did it, and others that perhaps it resulted from Russia's 16-to-1 stock split-up for window-dressing in the acquisition of the Baltic states whose autonomy is pledged by implication in the Atlantic Charter. Others thought it might be due to indications that Anti-Trust's drive against du Pont is a scheme to force nationalization of the country's patent system.

Some of the chart-readers had a much easier explanation. They say simply this: "The market is still in a major uptrend, but you can't expect it to get through that 138 level on the Dow-Jones index in a hurry. If you look back over the charts for two or three years you will see that there was a lot of accumulation round this level. Therefore it must take the market considerable time and backing and filling to get through it—and what you see this month and last is merely that backing and filling."

Opinions on the Market

And it might be said incidentally that brass-hat market opinion in the Street is a good deal more bullish about the next year or two, as to volume of business and prices of stocks, than is corresponding opinion in Washington, or than the stock market is saying today. Big business and big profits are expected, and this group is probably taking more account of the large postwar refunds to corporations than the present market is recording. The only cloud on the horizon of corporate earnings is seen in the further rise of wages, and some of the enthusiasts feel that the old Ricardian theory is no good any more (that as wages go up profits must come down, and vice versa) and that instead higher wages somehow mean higher profits.

In this connection, incidentally, two trends are noteworthy for whatever they may mean. One is the growing talk that postwar prices for prewar products will have to be higher because of higher wage levels. It would cost about 25 per cent more, for instance, to make a 1942 model automobile today or tomorrow than it did in 1942, and the steel people have made such a good case about their production costs that OPA is making quite a study of whether it might be necessary to let a few steel prices rise somewhat. Steel Corporation earnings for 1943 were in a downtrend, and the improvement in Bethlehem's 1943 earnings was presumably due to other than steel-making.

The other trend of possible significance is the slow emergence of a possible political conflict between Washington and labor unions, obscured somewhat by the election prospects but indicated in such items as WLB's punishment of the Cramp shipyard workers. This is the logical trend in an economic system gradually moving toward the pattern of Russia and Germany.

For those who choose to interpret the market in terms of news rather than charts, however, there was a development which might explain the market's weakness. It lies in Washington's handling of the immediate conversion problem. There are now ample supplies of most raw materials, particularly the metals (with the exception of tin). There are also in some spots ample supplies of labor. And there are many plants now laid off by cut-backs from war work.

A Postwar Quota System

The "logical" thing to do would be to let them get together and turn out some civilian goods. And a month ago it looked as though WPB would say "go ahead." But now the red signal is up again instead of the green, and the reason has been made pretty obvious, that WPB doesn't want to go ahead until the invasion outlook clears. It doesn't want to have some of the present surplus chewed up when an invasion of Europe may mean sudden calls for items at present unpredictable.

There's another development which might be holding stocks back, and in this same connection. It is the problem of quotas on reconversion. Most economical would be to let individual companies go ahead while the others stay on war work. This would give some firms a head start.

It is the old problem in reverse of the "nuclear plant" idea. But the alternative is a quota system for civilian output when it is resumed. That means low unit profits. It also means the continuance of wartime controls far into the reconversion period, which may be disconcerting to some people.

While the Fourth War Loan over-all figures are good, again the individual sales do not seem to be doing so well. On Feb. 3, with 60 per cent of the time up, only 40 per cent of the quota for individual sales had been met. The over-all figures, which were intentionally not published until the drive had been well under way, that is, until Feb. 1, seem to have come along just in time to brighten the picture.

Sidelights on the situation may be seen in three announcements. The mutual savings banks announce the largest gain in deposits, last year for any year in their history. The life insurance companies report a similar gain in outstanding insurance. And the National City Bank, in its monthly letter, speculates on whether the huge increase in "money in circulation" may not be in part due to black markets and to tax evasion.

ICC to Probe Acquisition Of C. & O. Control

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission has ordered an investigation to determine whether Alleghany Corp., Robert R. Young and Allan P. Kirby acquired control of Chesapeake & Ohio and two affiliated railroads in violation of the Interstate Commerce act.

The order said the corporation, Messrs. Young and Kirby "may have acquired" control of Chesapeake & Ohio, New York, Chicago & St. Louis (Nickel Plate) railroad and Pere Marquette railway after the enactment and in violation of paragraph (4) of section 5 of the Interstate Commerce Act.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 9 (AP)—Robert R. Young, president of Alleghany Corp., said last night the holding company acquired control of the Chesapeake & Ohio and two affiliated railroads before Congress passed the Interstate Commerce Act of 1940.

Mr. Young's statement was made in reply to an Interstate Commerce Commission order for an investigation to determine whether Alleghany's acquisition of the three lines was in violation of the act after it was passed.

Buys Interest In 1929

"Alleghany Corporation acquired its interest in the Chesapeake & Ohio in February, 1929, when it acquired indirect control of over 50 per cent of the outstanding common stock of Chesapeake & Ohio," Mr. Young said.

"Control of the Pere Marquette by the Chesapeake & Ohio was authorized by the Interstate Commerce Commission April 2, 1929. Thereupon the Chesapeake

Nazi General Urges Germans To Surrender

NEW YORK, Feb. 9 (AP)—Gen. Walter von Seydlitz, German military officer captured by the Russians at Stalingrad last year, has appealed to German officers and soldiers along the entire Eastern front to surrender to the Red Army, according to a Moscow radiocast recorded by monitors of the Federal Communications Commission.

Echoing the radio appeal he made last Feb. 5 from Moscow to members of 10 German divisions trapped southwest of Cherkasy, General von Seydlitz last night radiocast a plea to his former comrades-in-arms to "come over to the side of the free Germany National Committee," save their own lives and help create "a truly free and really independent Germany."

General Von Seydlitz, President of the Soviet-sponsored Union of German Officers, is also Vice-President of the "Free Germany National Committee" in Moscow.

Declaring that he was speaking in "the hour of greatest danger for the entire German Eastern Front," General Von Seydlitz was quoted last night as saying:

"What we have warningly foretold for months and months past—a great winter catastrophe for the German armies in the Eeast—is facing you now, irrevocably and unavoidably."

Asking the German troops if they could still believe in Hitler's promises under such conditions, General Von Seydlitz said:

"We want to save what there is left to save from this chaos of utter collapse . . . to bring back our fatherland from this ocean of errors to the firm ground of a truly free and really independent Germany."

Prince in Army Renounces Title

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 9 (AP)—Private Joseph de Riquet de Chimay became a naturalized U. S. citizen Feb. 8 in ceremonies for 40 Camp Lee soldiers and in so doing renounced his title—dating back to the Roman Empire—as a prince.

Private de Chimay is a native of Chimay, Belgium, where he still owns land and houses which, he said, are now in the possession of the Germans. He first came to the United States in 1939 "to look up a very pretty American girl in South Carolina" whom he had met in France, he explained. He went home, but returned here in 1941 to see the South Carolinian again, "but she married a Marine."

Called "Joe" by his associates, Private de Chimay looks like the Hollywood version of an European prince, is dark and slender and wears a mustache. After receiving his B. A. degree from the University of Greenville, S. C., and engaging in the cotton business in South Carolina, Private de Chimay said he tried to enlist when the war broke out "in the Navy, the Army and the Marines, but they said I couldn't enlist. But I could be drafted—and I was" in 1943.

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A	▨	R	▨	B	▨	U
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P	R	E	▨	R	E	T
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Groceries, Meats, Fruits and Vegetables
Distributor for Franklin Lakes Dairy & Guernsey Crest Ice Cream
15 GODWIN AVE. RIDG. 6-1212—1213

RUTHERFORD

RUTHERFORD NATIONAL BANK
4TH WAR LOAN
Let's ALL BACK THE ATTACK!
24 PARK AVENUE RU. 2-4000

SHORT HILLS

BETTY TELFER
Interiors
Wedding Gifts
521 Millburn Avenue S. H. 7-2440

SUMMIT

B. L. SCHLOSSER
Mid-Winter Cleaning
Overcoats Topcoats
Time to Recondition
37 Union Place Sum. 6-2122-23

Siegel's Stationery Shop
Fine Leather Goods
Crane's Stationery
394 Springfield Avenue Sum. 6-2191

Zusi's Sweet Shoppe
Abbotts Jane Logan
Deluxe Ice Cream
Schrafft's Candy Hearts
330 Springfield Avenue Sum. 6-4154

TEANECK

GOSSARD CORSETS
Every type of garment carried in stock.
The Aletha Shop
Open Friday and Saturday Evenings
488 CEDAR LANE TEL. 6-1464

DRY CLEANING RUGS CLEANED
Home Town Laundries, Inc.
Front Street Teaneck 6-3700
A Service to Meet Every Need

THE FIRST AID STORE FOR THE HOME
WM. LUDEWIG
Hardware House Furnishings
Paints Glass
119 QUEEN ANNE ROAD Teaneck 6-4001

TRENTON

Boys' and Girls' Ready To Wear
THE BABY AND CHILDREN'S SHOP
113 N. Broad Street

The Boys at the Front are counting on YOU to buy WAR BONDS and STAMPS

NEW JERSEY

TRENTON (Continued)

★ SHOP AT THE SEARS CATALOG ORDER DESK
Sears TRENTON Phone: 9291

YARD'S
Exquisite Millinery
Second Floor 4 No. Broad Street

For Quality and Cleaning LAUNDRY DRY CLEANING FUR STORAGE
BLAIRY LAUNDRY CO. 154 Brookside Ave. Phone 2-7123

Gilbert & Mott Chevrolet
All makes of cars repaired
Sole Agents for
Lowe Bros. Paints
432 Princeton Avenue Phone 2151

4TH WAR LOAN
Will you be showing this Badge of Honor in *your* window?
NIEMOND'S
8 EAST STATE STREET

UNION CITY

A. Shulman & Sons
4321 Bergenline Avenue at 44th Street
UNion 3-2929
Headquarters for KEM-TONE
Try our home dry cleaning fluid—2 gallons for 95c
Present this ad and receive 1 lb. of soap powder free.

WESTFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
phone Westfield 2-1214, 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Brunner's
Dependable Jewelers Since 1900
206 Broad Street, Westfield, N. J.
Phone 2-0529

E. W. DAVIES, Inc.
ESSO SERVICE
North Ave. and Prospect St., Westfield, N. J.
Everything for Your Car
COMPLETE SERVICES TEL. WE. 2-2271

Life Insurance and Auto Loans at low rates
THE WESTFIELD TRUST COMPANY
Westfield, N. J.—Scotch Plains, N. J.
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

GARWOOD COAL CO., Inc.
Geo. M. Steuernagel M. W. Sargent
FUEL SERVICE
Yard and Office
817 NORTH AVE., GARWOOD, N. J.
Phone Westfield 2-2162

PAUL MEISEL
STATIONER
Circulating Library — School and Office Supplies — Blank Books — Greeting Cards — Gifts
35 ELM STREET WESTFIELD 2-0583
The Largest Drive-In Station in Town

SERVICENTER INCORPORATED EST 1919
Tel. Westfield 2-1020 443 North Ave.
Herse Brothers, Owners "At the Plaza"

WEST NEW YORK

Elsie
BEAUTY SHOPPE, Inc.
443 60th St., West New York, N. J.
Phone UNion 3-0075

L. J. Rad JEWELER
6011 BERGENLINE AVENUE
Near 60th Street
WEST NEW YORK, N. J.

VALENTINE'S DAY, FEB. 14
SHE will enjoy a box of FLOWERS from
Schnyder's Flower Shop
6700 Bergenline Ave., cor. of 67th St.
West New York, New Jersey
Member of Florist Telegraph Delivery Assn.
Dial—UNion 7-2333

Pennsylvania

ALLENTOWN

Allentown's Busiest Clothing Store
BOHLEN GROSS & MOYER
"Outfitters to Men and Boys"
721 Hamilton St., Allentown, Pa.

H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

WETHERHOLD & METZGER
The Store of Famous Shoes
710 HAMILTON ST. ALLENTOWN PA.
WOMEN'S SHOES
MEN'S SHOES
CHILDREN'S SHOES
Mail Orders Filled — Famous for Fine Fit and Foremost Fashion

SEE NEXT PAGE

JERSEY CITY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
phone Journal Square 2-8014 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

H. J. Goodman
Department Store for Men, Women and Children
HUDSON COUNTY'S LEADING THRIFT STORE
All Merchandise Guaranteed
337 Central Ave., cor. Lincoln St.

George Fangmann, Inc.
Jersey City, N. J.
Koppers Coke
Coal—Fuel Oil
JOurnal Square 4-8111

INSURANCE
CASUALTY
FIRE BONDS
JOHN ROSAMOND
777 Bergen Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.
Tel. Delaware 3-3100

HOBOKEN

HENRY W. GROTE
ESTAB. 1890
Jewelry
54 Newark Street, Hoboken, N. J.

February 14 Is Valentine's Day
Send HER a box of FLOWERS from
GRULICH AND SONS
616 Washington Street, Hoboken, N. J.
Dial HOboken 3-0510
MEMBER OF FLORIST TELEGRAPH DELIVERY ASSOCIATION

IRVINGTON

Gold Cross Shoes for Women
Florsheim Shoes for Men
Children's Shoes Expertly Fitted
HIRSCH'S 1000 Springfield Ave. Irvington Center
STAMP #18 NOW VALID

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JOurnal Square 4-8111

INSURANCE
CASUALTY
FIRE BONDS
JOHN ROSAMOND
777 Bergen Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.
Tel. Delaware 3-3100

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN (Continued)

Distinctive Service
THE ONLY CLEANERS, Inc.
1051 Hamilton Street, Allentown
PHONE 6181
Thirty Years of BETTER DRY CLEANING

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
ne of "Pennsylvania's Good Stores"

Arnold's Bakery
Lehigh Valley's Leading Cake Bakery
637-639 N. Lumber St., Allentown, Pa
Four Retail Store for Your Convenience

CHESTER

Miller-Flounders
Distributor of Golden Guernsey
SAFE MILK CHESTER 6129

ERIE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone W-92-387. Hours: 8:30 to 5 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Halle Bros. Co.
116-124 West Tenth Street
Erie, Pa.
Smart Spring Suits

Frank, Rescoll & Richardson Co.
Department Store, Erie, Pennsylvania
We are featuring special values in Fur and Fur Trimmed Coats

LAVER'S
Florists Decorators
TWO ENTRANCES
27 West 7th St. Phone 22-042
705 Peach St. Phone 22-460

DOBBS HATS
for Spring
Smart new styles; rich, harmonious shades; finest workmanship. $5 to $12.
P. A. MEYER & SONS
817-19-21 State Street, Erie, Pa.

PARIS
CLEANERS AND DYERS
Quality — Service
Have That Paris Touch of Smartness
1401 PEACH STREET Phone 23-196

Fine Jewelry
The kind you're pleased to own—the kind you're proud to wear.
FORD E. O'DELL
24 West 10th Street

Kitchens Tire Service, Inc.
FIRESTONE TIRES
Texaco Gasoline and Oils
Complete Car Service
Two Stations
8th and Peach Sts. Ph. 22-773
26th and East Ave. Ph. 08-288

PULAKOS
BREAKFAST — LUNCHEON
DINNER
CANDIES — COOKIES
CAKES
926 STATE STREET

HARRISBURG

HARRISBURG STORAGE CO.
437-45 S. Second Street
Merchandise Storage, Distributing, Forwarding. Household Goods Storage, Moving, Packing.
PENNA. R. R. PRIVATE SIDINGS
Telephones 4-3034, 4-3035, 4-3036

MAIN LINE—Ardmore

FANSLOW
TAILORED CLOTHES
Stetson Hats for Women
65 St. James Place Ardmore 2741

MAIN LINE—Wayne
Phone Wayne 1035
LA CASA HAIR STYLISTS
specializing in feather haircut and permanent wave
Corner Lancaster and No. Wayne Aves. Wayne, Pa.

OLD YORK ROAD-Glenside

KARP
Cleaning—Dyeing
We do our own Cleaning
Eight-Hour Service
120 S. Easton Road
Ogontz 1658

OLD YORK ROAD
Jenkintown

Boswell's Stationery
Rustcraft Greeting Cards
Lending Library
Typewriter Rentals and Repairs
711 West Avenue Jenkintown, Pa.

PENNSYLVANIA

OLD YORK ROAD
Jenkintown (Continued)

ALADDIN Book Shop
Lending Library
Greeting Cards Latest Books
AIDA J. GILLIES
724 OLD YORK ROAD OGONTZ 4343

MONTGOMERY, Inc.
Apparel of Quality For Men and Women
JENKINTOWN

Outfitters to the Particular Woman
Gowns, Coats, Suits, etc.
Flo-Jean
615 West Ave., Jenkintown, Pa.
PHONE: OGONTZ 0085

PHILADELPHIA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Pennypacker 9196, 9 a. m. to 12 noon daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FRED J. COOPER
Jeweler by Gitta
THE BEAUTY OF YOUR DIAMOND depends upon the skill of the jeweler who grades it, for it is his work that you must accept as to the comparative quality of your gem.
109 SOUTH 13TH STREET
Certified Gemologist, Registered Jeweler American Gem Society

RECORDS
New Self Service record department, large stock all makes. Pleasant surroundings. Competent personnel.
MAIL ORDERS FILLED REPAIRS
Sell us your spare radio, phono., etc.
SHRYOCK RADIO AND TELEVISION Est. 1926
1615 WALNUT ST. RIT. 3246
Home of the CAPEHART

Our Own Make Candies
Delicious Assortment of Chocolates and Bonbons
Malin-Hall
OWN MAKE CANDIES
GRA 9261
510-512 SO. 52ND ST.

INCOME TAX RETURNS PREPARED
F. L. HORLANDER
2045 N. Park Avenue
Tel. Eves. STE. 2068

Permanent Waves
Special Process for Fine and White Hair
FRANK GITTLER
Room 707, Penfield Bldg. 1328 Chestnut St
Pen 5519

MEYERS DAIRIES
AMBLER, PA.
Milk from Montgomery County Farms

PITTSBURGH

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Tel.: Atlantic 9418. Hours: 9 to 12 noon daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Barrett Beauty Salon
Quality Permanents
Complete Beauty Service
3100 Jenkins Arcade
PITTSBURGH, PA. Atlantic 6223

READING

Our Pastry Shop Is Famous for Its
CAKES—COOKIES
PIES—CUSTARDS
DANISH PASTRY
The CRYSTAL
RESTAURANT AND PASTRY SHOP
Established 1911
537-545 Penn Street
BUY WAR BONDS

Keep Backing the Attack!
Ask Us to Give You War Stamps in Your Change When Making Your Purchases
POMEROY'S
Buy Your War Bonds at Our Street Floor Booth

Ladies' Coats, Suits and Dresses, Now at Clearance Reductions
CROLL & KECK

Drink
ST. LAWRENCE
Vitamin D MILK
PHONE 3241

FLOWERS
Giles the Florist
123 South Fifth Street Dial 7168

WETHERHOLD & METZGER, Inc.
The Store of
FAMOUS SHOES
642 Penn Street, Reading, Pa.

Bread Is Basic . . .
Start with
Maier's
ENRICHED WHITE BREAD
640 PARK AVENUE

PENNSYLVANIA

READING (Continued)

Paul Williams
UNUSUAL SHOE STORE FOR SMART WOMEN
52 N. Fifth Street, Reading, Pa.
HIGH GRADE CANCELLATIONS

SCRANTON

SCRANTON BUILDING ASSOCIATION
No. 10
of Scranton, Pa.
$5 per month pays $1,000 at maturity
$10 per month pays $2,000 at maturity
$25 per month pays $5,000 at maturity
New Series Now Starting
Subscribe for shares and loans now
Rehrig Building, 125 Adams Avenue
Tel. 2-3984
WE SELL WAR SAVINGS BONDS

WOODLAWN
HOMOGENIZED MILK
It's Great!
WOODLAWN FARM DAIRY
Scranton—Pittston—Wilkes-Barre

SEWICKLEY

Will you be showing this Badge of Honor in your window?
4TH WAR LOAN
The Sewickley Valley Trust Company
"The Community Bank" Estb. 1901

SWARTHMORE

Let's ALL BACK THE ATTACK!
4TH WAR LOAN
MICHAEL'S COLLEGE PHARMACY
ON THE CORNER

UPPER DARBY

For warmth without weight this fine stitch Twin Sweater Set is ideal. Made of 100% Pure zephyr wool with snugly fitting ribbing at waist line. Colors: Navy, Wine, Tan, Maize, Light Blue, Dark Green, Pink and Jockey Red. Sizes 34-40. Price $7.40
Mail Orders Filled
BLACKSTONE Sweater Shop
29 South 69th Street Blvd. 532

VOGEL'S flowers
for Valentine
When it is "A Matter of Quality"
Blvd. 0445 6050 Garrett Road

Valentine and Greeting Cards
JONAS STATIONERY SHOP
Open Evenings 7028 Terminal Square

MAY'S BEAUTY SHOPPE
Latest Methods of Beauty Aids by Experienced Operators
2nd Floor, McClatchey Bldg.
Market Street Blvd. 1553

WATCH REPAIRING
BAKER and HAMILTON
Watchmakers and Jewelers
7001 GARRETT ROAD BLVD. 4381
(Next to the 69th St. Theatre)
Upper Darby's Finest Equipped Repair Shop
Open Friday and Saturday Evenings Till 10 o'Clock
2 WEEKS' SERVICE ON WATCH REPAIRS

SCHNEIDER'S
for Valentine
Our Own Make Candies and Ice Cream
23 South 69th Street Blvd. 9971

UPPER DARBY
Drexel Hill

MOYER'S PHARMACY
Burmont Road and Morgan Avenue
Drexel Hill, Pa. Clearbrook 3500
Try Our Candy

WILKINSBURG

CALDWELL & GRAHAM
DEPARTMENT STORE
PENN AVE. and WOOD ST.
4TH WAR LOAN
Serving Wilkinsburg Since 1889

YORK

DANIELS
Invitation to Spring
Premier showing exclusive originals
Coats, Suits, Dresses
136 East Market Street York, Pa.

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Words of Current Interest

Chronologically—*Kron'-o-loj'-i-kal-i* (first and third *o*'s short, second quick-long as in obey, both *i*'s short, *a* clipped-short as in account).

The adjective "chronological" and its adverb come along after establishment in the language of the noun "chronology," which is defined by the Oxford Dictionary as the recording and arranging of events in the order of time. All three words are current by the seventeenth century. The older term, "astrology," serves, perhaps, as pattern of coinage.

Gibeon (I Kings 3:5) — *Gib'-e-un* (*i* short, *e* quick-long as in event, *u* clipped-short as in circus).

The site of Gibeon is identified a few miles north of Jerusalem on high ground. It is a locality of strategic importance in the original conquest of Canaanite peoples by the Israelites. It is made successful diplomatic and military use of by Joshua; later it becomes connected with activities of Saul, David, and Solomon.

Multitudinous — *Mul'-ti-tu'-di-nus* (first *u* short, both *i*'s clipped-short as in charity, second *u* long, third clipped-short as in circus).

"Existing in great numbers," defines Oxford. Found useful from the seventeenth century down. Goes well with either a singular or a plural noun. The noun "multitude" is active back three centuries earlier.

Ophir (Job 28:16) — *O'-fer* (*o* long, *e* as in maker).

Superinduces—*Su'-per-in-dus'-ez* (both *u*'s long, first *e* as in maker, *i* short, second *e* short or as short *i*).

Signifies "bring on," or "introduce," by way of addition. Many "super-" words enter English in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, as writing grows more elastic. They almost constitute a fashion, which still runs. A noun and an adjective with the prefix an integral rather than an extra element in the compound, like "superfluity" and "superlative," go back to the fourteenth century. Another example of the sort is "superstitious."

Supersede—*Su'-per-sed'* (*u* and the second *e* long, first *e* as in maker).

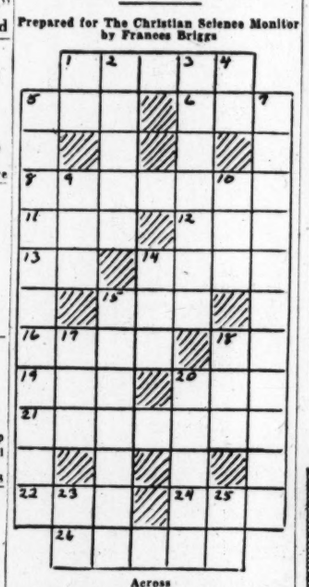
Refers to a person or thing pushing out and filling the room of another. In this meaning from the seventeenth century; in certain other meanings now lost, back to earlier times. Webster's Dictionary of Synonyms gives as equivalents "replace," "displace," "supplant."

Triune — *Tri'-un* (both vowels long). This is the only pronunciation sanctioned by Webster's, Oxford also favors this pronunciation, but allows the accent to be transferred to the second syllable as a second choice. Funk & Wagnalls, like Webster's, provides for stress on the first syllable only.

In the language since the seventeenth century.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across
1—What South American republic lies between Andes and the Pacific?
5—What is name of lion which introduces M-G-M pictures?
6—What is first name of Miss Claire, American actress?
8—What hand firearms were formerly carried by soldiers?
11—What is a prefix denoting "priority"?
12—To soak flax.
13—French article.
14—What is one of supports of an arch?
15—What is a long narrow inlet?
16—What substance is used to cause two surfaces to unite?
18—What is the general Hebrew designation for God?
19—Pronoun.
20—What is first name of a hero of one of tales of "Arabian Nights"?
21—Who is Oberon's wife in Shakespeare's play?
23—What is a feathered creature of "Arabian Nights"?
24—Who was a maiden beloved by Zeus (poss.)?
26—A psalmodist would compose what (sing.)?

Down
1—Civil Engineer (abbr.).
2—What creature has fetlocks?
3—Capital of what African republic was named for a former President of U. S.?
4—Half an om is what?
5—What person is subject of a poem by Robert Louis Stevenson?
7—Who are the natives of Canberra?
9—What suffix denotes "process"?
10—What is a small cone of sand from which a golf ball is driven?
14—What food was desired by Simple Simon?
15—Persons of simple or uncouth manners are called what?
17—How would you write "82" in Roman numerals?
18—Who was Samuel's teacher?
20—What is used by a blacksmith?
23—Opus (abbr.).
25—What is a river of Soviet Russia, Asia?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements.)

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by Dutton

"I just recover from the Christmas rush and then I'm swamped with seed catalogues!"

Today's Quotation

If the world seems cold to you,
Kindle fires to warm it!

—LUCY LARCOM

Dear Daily Features:

Paul Smith's, N. Y.

I was pleased to see a picture of the old Gates elm in a recent Monitor. For almost 40 years my father, in his capacity of Tree Warden for the town of Framingham, cared for this tree, and many times I have played in its shade with the Gates children. . . .

Ever since 1914 the Monitor has followed us wherever we happen to be, even in the Canadian Bush when it came a week late it was always fresh news to us and we are grateful for it.

W. A. S.

Laton, Calif.

You might like to know what we are doing with some of the material on your page. We take light-weight cardboard, cut it into pieces 9½ by 6 inches, paste a crossword puzzle on one side—answers on the back, then fill in the empty space on both sides with clippings from the Bible Verse, Daily Quotation, Lighter Vein, and sometimes a picture, maybe a Sunny Hours Column, or a "Did You Wonder" item. One page provides interesting material for a card and we hope they will prove entertaining and helpful to the boys now confined in our service hospitals. A pencil goes with each card.

Mrs. I. E. H.

Did You Ever Wonder

If Resin Can Make Hard Wood From Soft Wood?

New chemical treatments have been developed which virtually endow wood with the properties of a plastic and give it added strength, wearing qualities, hardness, and resistance to warping and swelling, according to Dr. J. F. T. Berliner of du Pont.

For example: it is now possible to treat poplar, a very soft wood, so that it becomes as hard or harder than maple and to give it other desirable properties besides.

"It has been found that when wood is impregnated with a resin solution such as lacquer," states Dr. Berliner, "the resin may fill the wood cells but the properties of the wood are not fundamentally altered. It will still shrink and swell with changes in humidity, and the grain will raise when a sanded face is exposed to moisture.

"However, if the wood is impregnated with resin-forming chemicals capable of reacting with the wood cellulose, and the resin then produced within the wood, the properties of the wood are profoundly altered.

"When sufficiently treated, the wood is dimensionally stable (does not shrink or swell as does ordinary wood) under varying humidity conditions, does not show grain raising, is hardened, can be highly polished, has increased wearing qualities, and has markedly increased compressive strength as well as strength across the grain. In fact, the tensile strengths in all directions tend to be the same, a most unusual property for wood."

The chemist, challenged by the assumed limitations of wood—its slow drying; its tendencies toward splitting, checking, and warping during drying; its flammability; its tendency to rot; and its tendency to swell and shrink with humidity changes, has done much to meet or modify each of these claims.

The uses for lumber both in war and in the peace to follow are being greatly extended by the combined efforts of the lumber and the chemical industries.

The Army alone now uses more than 800 separate items of wood.

Five divisions into which wood may be classified.

PRESERVATION: flame, insect, rot, and chemical proofing.
REASSEMBLY: into plywood, plastics, paper, etc.
CHEMICAL CONVERSION: into sugar, rayon, explosives, etc.
DRYING OR SEASONING
ALTERING PROPERTIES: such as hardening, strengthening, bending and dimension control.

W. P. Keasbey

A Verse for Today . . .

Seek good, and not evil, that ye may live: and so the LORD, the God of hosts, shall be with you.—AMOS 5:14

In Lighter Vein

Obeying Orders

A Cornell engineer boarded the train at Buffalo, and, deciding to grab a couple of winks, liberally tipped the six-foot porter to put him off at Ithaca.

"I'm a very sound sleeper," he said, "and you must take no notice of my protests. Seize me and put me out on the platform."

The next morning he awoke to find the train pulling into Grand Central Station. Raging with fury, he found the porter and began to bawl him out.

"Suh," said the porter calmly, "you've got a whale of a temper, but it ain't nothin' compared with the young feller I put off at Ithaca."—Wartime Keel.

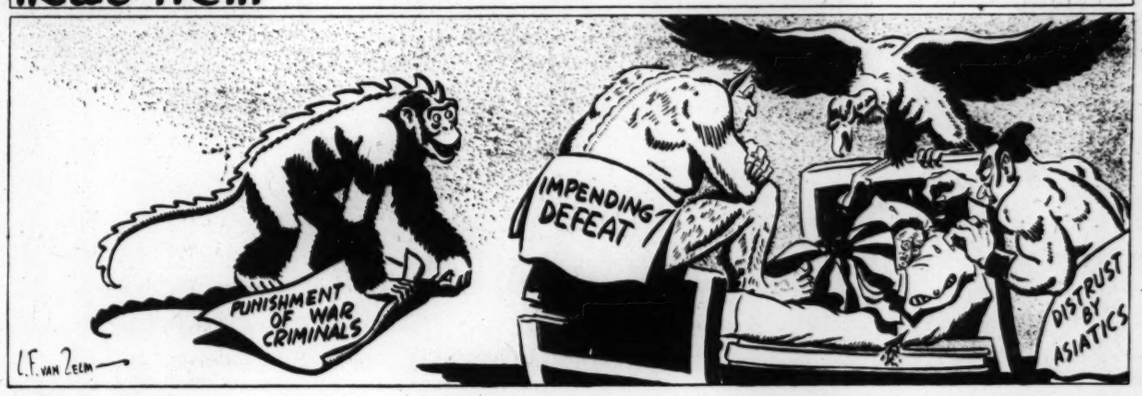
Needn't Worry

"Your mother," said the sergeant to the very awkward recruit, "is rather upset because you left home to become a soldier?"

"Yes, sir, she is," replied the awkward one.

"Well, just write and tell her not to fret any more," continued the sergeant. "Unless the war lasts fifty years you'll never be a soldier!"—Tid-Bits.

NEWS ITEM— TOJO TELLS JAPANESE PEOPLE THAT EMPEROR HIROHITO ISN'T SLEEPING SO WELL LATELY.



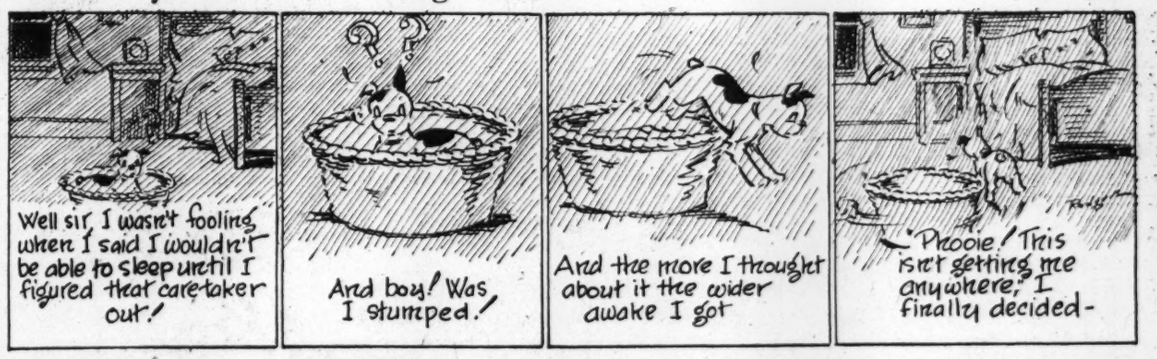
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Successful Disengagement*

By LE PELLEY

WE SHOULDN'T BE RUNNING! WE'RE WINNING THAT SNOW BATTLE
SURE.. SURE..
WE'RE BETTER SHOTS THAN THEY ARE! WE'VE GOT THEM GUESSING! THEY DON'T KNOW WHERE WE'LL STRIKE
WE'VE OUT-MANEUVERED THEM... THEY DON'T EVEN KNOW HOW TO MAKE GOOD SNOWBALLS—
YOU SOUND LIKE A NAZI NEWS BROADCAST.... KEEP STILL AND KEEP ON RUNNING

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Stumped*—

By RODGERS


Well sir, I wasn't fooling when I said I wouldn't be able to sleep until I figured that caretaker out!
And boy! Was I stumped!
And the more I thought about it the wider awake I got
Phooie! This isn't getting me anywhere, I finally decided-

The Adventures of Waddles—*At Your Service, Sir*

By THE HAGERS

An air corps pilot I had found
Upon this isolated ground.
I raised my wings and tried to talk;
To him, I only seemed to squawk.
"I don't know what you're saying, duck,
But you can see that I am stuck.
I can't stay here; I must get back.
Could you help me?" I answered, "Quack!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1944 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Girding for the Task

Popular disappointment in the slow development of the Anzio-Nettuno beachhead has passed into alarm as British and American forces there have passed from a tentative offensive to a desperate defense. Britons and Americans, still trusting that their planes and ships can help the men on that narrow strip to stand off the concentrated German power now brought to bear there, have had perhaps a salutary shock to their thinking about a Second Front.

Too close comparisons between the situation in Italy and what is likely to develop out of a cross-Channel invasion are misleading. The Allies have in Britain a tremendous base of air, land and sea power, far surpassing anything in the Mediterranean area. Especially in the air, they can extend a much more effective umbrella than in Italy. This factor alone may outweigh the fact that the Germans in France or the Low Countries would be far closer to their own major bases. But some of the basic problems are the same and the experience with this Italian beachhead should wipe out a false optimism that would betray too many into a dangerous slacking off.

Indeed the best-informed Allied military leaders are trying to curb the easy assumption that British and American forces only need to gain a toehold on the Continent to cause the Hitler house of cards to collapse. The widely echoed estimate that Germany will crack in 1944 has not been accepted by the United States Government. War Production Board plans for early conversion to civilian production in some lines have been held up until the results of invasion can be seen.

It is right to expect a collapse of the evil system erected by the Nazis, but the war has proven that until the peoples have learned to defend freedom and justice by spiritual means they must marshal superior material force. By any such test the German war machine is still mighty. And until that machine is broken assumptions of German collapse leave out of account two salient points:

1. Surrender is suicide for the Nazis.
2. The Nazis have a grip not only on the people, but on the German Army, which will hardly be broken without war among themselves.

Let the Italian experience be a warning. There is no merit in selfish, wishful thinking which seeks to shirk the task ahead. The need is to gird up the loins of the mind. The need still is to assure rather than to assume victory.

Soldiers' Vote

It cannot be said that the prospects for a uniform, simple method for balloting by servicemen are presently encouraging. The House has approved a so called "States Rights" plan; the Senate has passed a somewhat similar measure but with a "Federal ballot" provision attached to take care of those soldiers who cannot be reached by their own State ballots.

Unless a conference committee can conjure something effective out of this hodge-podge the practical effect will be to deny a great many servicemen their vote. Moreover, it is possible that the ballots of many who do vote will be in legal question.

It is true the Constitution seems to leave determination of the qualifications of voters up to the States. But it is equally true the framers of the Constitution had not the wispiest notion of denying the franchise to millions of young men who might one day be fighting overseas for the preservation of their land. And, certainly, the desire of these servicemen and women to participate in the affairs of their democracy should outweigh any selfish notions of the politicians back home as to how they will vote.

Likewise, it is patent that dispersal of the men from 48 States being global as it is makes distribution and collection of State ballots almost an impossibility if not an absurdity. The logical answer is to provide a simple, uniform ballot for all soldiers, both at home and abroad, and, then, let this be supplemented where feasible with a State ballot.

The Constitutional factor might be readily taken care of by letting the Army and Navy return both the Federal and State ballots to each State where they could be passed upon for eligibility and counted. If this procedure is not sufficient, let those States so jealous of their rights call special legislative sessions at once to facilitate voting by their soldier-citizens. This is little enough to do.

The Governor Stays

Governor Saltonstall's appointment of Sinclair Weeks, treasurer of the Republican National Committee, to succeed Maj. Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., as United States Senator, adheres strictly to the Governor's political philosophy that an elected official should complete his term of office. By his decision to complete his gubernatorial term, he turned away from the course of practical politics and personal ambition, which might have dictated his resigning and donning the toga himself. The Governor's praiseworthy action is definitely in line with his record of public service and should aid his candidacy at the regular election in November.

Senator-designate Weeks, highly regarded as a power in G. O. P. political circles, follows his father's footsteps. The late John W. Weeks served in the Senate from 1913 to 1919. The new Senator's record as a business man, a former Mayor of Newton and as a supporter of Wendell Willkie is well known.

The Senatorial shift has solved in one stroke the problem of succession within the Republican Party in Massachusetts and serves to set in motion the Party's escalator system.

Until the Lodge seat was vacated and the Governor announced his candidacy, G. O. P. State election plans were definitely at a standstill. Now, however, the way has been cleared for Lieut. Gov. Horace T. Cahill to seek the governorship this Fall and the green light has flashed for candidates to succeed him at Lieutenant Governor.

"Peace Now"—or Never?

The futile effort for "peace in our time" which led to the Munich agreement and from there logically to war holds no lesson for the possibly well-intentioned folk now participating in the "Peace Now" movement. Exploiting a statement on behalf of peace by the Pope of the Roman Catholic Church, and employing many of the same pacifist catchwords which added so much to the vocabulary of futile appeasement, this movement has attracted considerable public attention.

In Washington it apparently is regarded as "small-time stuff." Doubtless, too, there are many well-informed Americans who regard it as appealing only to the so-called "lunatic fringe." But this movement makes a dangerous appeal in some unexpected quarters. For example, among persons who in the past worked ardently for world peace and were disappointed at the turn history took in 1939, are some who show themselves susceptible to the false arguments of "Peace Now." Then, too, there are other targets for "Peace Now" among haters of Mr. Roosevelt who interpret his foreign policy as a deliberate attempt to cover domestic mistakes by warmongering.

The "Peace Now" movement is inimical to the success of the American war effort. It will not bring peace now. But if it confuses the American people as to the reasons for this war, it may not only lengthen the strife, but endanger the hope of establishing peace at its conclusion.

A Touching Tale

We saw a heart-rending tale in type the other day. It was the advertisement of a brewer, apologizing for his inability to put bock beer on the market for the duration and sympathizing with his customers. You could tell by every word how badly he felt. You could almost see him pulling out his handkerchief to stanch his overflowing lachrymal glands. How it did remind us of the Walrus and the Oysters:

> "I weep for you," the Walrus said:
> "I deeply sympathize"

especially when we read in another newspaper that the brewers were so very busy turning out the regular beer, a cheaper product—at least 20 per cent more last year than in 1942—that they had no time for specialties (which cost the brewer more). Which recalled the other lines of the stanza:

> With sobs and tears he sorted out
> Those of the largest size
> Holding his pocket-handkerchief
> Before his streaming eyes.

But perhaps the crowning gem of brewer publicity was a recent story on the front page of a Columbus, Ohio, newspaper which urged folks to buy War Bonds to end the war so that the barflies could have their bock beer again. Now, at last, we know what we're fighting for!

Traveling Salesman

Liquor Distilling: A Genuine Industry?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Whisky advertising has become extensive, misleading, and obnoxious.

Distillers and distributors claim a shortage of "booze." Therefore, why spend millions of dollars to advertise something which the advertiser says cannot be obtained? Do such advertisers hope to subsidize the press and thus conceal the prosecution of the liquor monopoly which the United States Attorney General has commenced?

The advertising agencies are clever. They attempt to clothe the "booze" business in garments of respectability by dubbing it an "industry." Genuine industry is the employment of labor and capital for the creation of value and production of something of use.

One advertiser published the amount of money which the liquor "industry" pays in taxes to the Government and how much in wages to the employees. He does not print that four companies have a practical monopoly of the whisky business. That was the evidence in hearings before a Committee of Congress March 14 to 17 in 1939. The monopoly has since been tightened.

The fact that a quart of four-year-old whisky can be made for less than fifty cents and sells "over the bar" at forty cents for an ounce and one-half is not advertised. This advertiser does not publish how many lost man-hours in essential industries are caused by his "booze." He does not advertise how many accidents are caused by drinking the "night before," nor how much of the wages he pays flows back to him over the bars.

The arrests for drunken driving of automobiles was nearly 200 per cent higher in 1942 than in 1932. Arrests for drunkenness, according to the F. B. I., were 2½ times as many in 1942 as in 1932.

In 226 cities where liquor is licensed to be sold, drunkenness has increased 224.3 per cent over the first year after repeal.

Boston City Hospital annual report states that its alcoholic patients have increased over 300 per cent over those admitted in prohibition days—and that the inebriates cost the taxpayers of Boston $176,000 for their support annually.

Last year, American people paid $5,000,000,000 for liquor. This year, let us invest that $5,000,000,000 in war bonds.

Everett, Mass. WILLIS E. SMITH

Protection for Prisoners

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In respect to those prisoners of war still in hands of the Japanese, I submit the following:

Throughout the Scriptures there are many indications that however terrible and destructive the testimony before the material senses may seem to be, those who lived in obedience to God, and trusted Him, experienced protection not only for themselves, but for others.

Daniel and the three Hebrew captives in Babylon not only were delivered from death but others who were also in captivity were delivered.

During the visitation of one of the plagues, and when Egypt was in darkness, the Israelites had light in their dwellings.

Noah, through his righteousness, not only saved himself but those under his care.

Then there is the deliverance of Peter, of Paul, and of Silas from the dangers and persecutions that beset them.

All these experiences prove that "the Lord's hand is not shortened, that it cannot save." JOHN J. LAUPPE, JR.

Boston

Robins in the Snow

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

This is still the month of January and a few moments ago, upon looking out the kitchen window, I saw not the first robin of Spring—but a whole flock of them. The two barren apple trees in my neighbor's yard were literally full of the red-breasted birds. Junior watched them from the lower window in the dining-room and let out a big, long "Oh-h-h-h-h-h."

The roofs even at this late hour in the morning, 11 a. m., are still white even though the sun is shining brightly. We took a huge handful of dry bread crumbs and tossed them up on the roof of our back porch and then saw several more robins in our big cherry tree. They flew to a higher branch as we stepped out but before we had the back door shut we could hear them pecking on the roof.

Tacoma, Wash. J. W. R.

Thanks From Taxi Men

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your voluntary footnote to the letter from a correspondent in New Hampshire quoting the ODT ruling regarding taxi mileage limitations, struck a responsive chord in me and inspires me to express the warmest gratitude to your fine publication.

By your kindness in taking pains to seek out and print the actual rules, you have become the unsolicited champion of a group of men engaged in the taxi industry whose situation at best is beclouded with suspicion and who themselves have been discredited. Folks these days are too preoccupied with more serious problems and lack the time as well as the inclination to probe for the truth for the sake of the truth only. As a result, the virtues of cab-men are overlooked or minimized and their shortcomings magnified.

Roxbury, Mass. ISAAC B. LOTKIN

Postwar Service

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Gloom, dismay and genuine consternation have resulted from the recent statement by General Hershey that men may be held in the Army for an indefinite period after the war, until jobs are available for them.

This country, under authority expressly granted under the Constitution, has a perfect right to require the young and physically fit to serve in the armed forces for the duration. All servicemen understand and agree to this. They further understand why orderly demobilization may require an additional six months beyond duration. These are matters of military necessity.

But to keep a man in the Army simply because he has no job is regimentation and involuntary servitude; and the latter is expressly prohibited by the same Constitution. Economic necessity is a weak argument to advance for so unjust a measure.

Even in the depths of the depression, participation in WPA, CCC and other relief agencies was purely voluntary. People then were not required to live in camps thousands of miles from home and friends. Their family lives were preserved. They could go and come as they pleased. Why cannot these simple and fundamental rights be returned to soldiers as quickly as possible.

We in the services appreciate the other plans being advanced and worked out for our benefit and assistance after the war. And with them we fully intend to co-operate. We realize we are not prodigal sons for whom the fatted calf should be killed. We are simple citizens who have had the honor and privilege of serving our country in war. But also as citizens we have the right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. Please do not take this right from us. A SOLDIER

"A Lie Has No Power"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I feel sure there are many readers of The Christian Science Monitor who, like myself, are grateful to Roscoe Drummond for his article, "The Letter Hopkins Never Wrote," in The Christian Science Monitor.

Once more it has been proved that a lie has no power, and that truth triumphs over every attempt to blacken the motives or character of such an honest, intelligent, and independent thinker as Wendell Willkie. Just so soon as a free people indicate their choice of a Presidential nominee whose unselfish aims clash with the selfish and unscrupulous plans of the petty politician, then comes an attempt to "smear." (MISS) L. O. SLOAN

Chicago

This newspaper assumes no responsibilities for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

No Time to Look for an Easy Job

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Mary Hornaday

Are you looking for a nice, safe job with a future?

Well, forget it—at least for a while.

This is the plea of manpower officials here who are frankly appalled at the feeling of American management and labor that the war is about over.

Just back from a factory inspection trip, Anna Rosenberg, New York's dynamic manpower administrator and confidential labor adviser to the President, reported in Washington this week: "What I found was not even over-optimism; it was a feeling that it was all finished but the shouting.

"I heard more about postwar conversion than I did about production."

War Manpower Commissioner McNutt expressed much the same apprehension at a press conference the other day, when he warned: "The impulse to seek out a safe berth in non-war work of a permanent character, must be put aside in this crucial phase of the war.

"We should be clear about one thing: The manpower shortage will not permit any extensive expansion of non-war production before the collapse of Germany, even if materials should be available.

"The amount of reconversion we can afford is not commensurate with the amount of talk that has been given to it. Let us put our mind back on the job to be done."

True, there have been some cutbacks in war contracts—especially in munitions. It is estimated that to date 150,000 workers have been thrown out of jobs by these contractions. Naturally, with manufacturers beginning to talk big about postwar plans, the word seeps into the plant that now is the time for workers to seek out a new, permanent job that will give them seniority in the union when workers begin to pour out of the war plants and soldiers return.

What the workers don't talk about so much is the fact that approximately 1,400,000 more men still have to be inducted into the armed forces between now and Summer, and about 900,000 jobs they leave in the industrial world will have to be filled by men and women who have not worked heretofore, or who have worked and gone back home for one reason or another. Another 3,400,000 men and women will be needed for seasonal farm jobs.

At the present time, War Manpower Commission figures show women are leaving jobs almost as fast as they or other women enter them. Women are talking, Mrs. Rosenberg reported, about being tired. They complain about their homes being dirty. They don't like the treatment their children are getting in day-care centers. Their husbands are fearful that they will get too used to working and never want to go back to the home.

They have worked up to a high tempo, but they don't want to stay there. It's easier to reach a peak than to stay there.

The armed forces also need women badly. Col. Oveta Hobby, head of the Wacs, is just back from Italy and England with requisitions for thousands of Wacs from commanding officers, President Roosevelt had Mrs. Hobby and the heads of the other women's services in to tea yesterday to talk over their inability to fill quotas. Mrs. Roosevelt, at a press conference, partly blamed the attitude of American soldiers, who tell their wives or girl friends that if they get a chance to get home, they want to find them there—not working in some far corner of the earth.

The American soldier thinks about home and mother a great deal but still in terms of a place and person, it seems.

With this argument to put down, women need continual graphic reminders of what war is really like, and how it can be shortened for their own sons and husbands.

"We have got to remember," said Anna Rosenberg, "that those boys, struggling, suffering, dying on a lonely strip of land in the Pacific or Mediterranean, are not just something to read about. They are boys whom we know and love. They look up at the sky and see no umbrella of planes. They look to sea and there are no ships to rescue them. Many of our boys are in just this position.

"We simply cannot wait another minute to realize that we are in fearful danger."

And Doris Fleeson, Woman's Home Companion writer, just back from Italy describing soldiers flopping down in the mud to sleep, pulling muddy blankets over them, for days on end, and wondering all the time whether the folks at home realize what they are going through.

If we understand even a little, we certainly won't start yet to pick out a nice easy job for ourselves when they are at the point of greatest danger.

Those Sexadecimal Russians

Toward Tomorrow: A Peace Aims Feature

By Carlyle Morgan

Divide "X" by sixteen and get the same answer as if you had multiplied it by sixteen. It seems possible if "X" equals Russia.

One is sometimes tempted to wonder: Does the Kremlin concoct its little problems in political calculus just by way of refreshment for Russian officials and people in the midst of a long war? The consternation which the mysterious Soviet equations produce in other capitals must always be good for a smile or two in Moscow.

Mr. Molotov's mathematics is, however, no more occult than that of London or Washington can be. It gets its logic from the same source—the power factor.

Sixteen Russias need not be more influential than one United States and/or one British Commonwealth. Suppose the Russians do seem quicker at figures; if Russia is unduly influential it will be because Americans and Britons have failed to exploit their power factors intelligently.

True, the enigmatic qualities of the Soviet Union will be increased by the new setup. True, Russia's right-handed Republics can always pretend not to know what its left-handed Republics are doing. But there is a limit to the inconveniences this can impose on other equal Powers. There always comes a time for straight talk between principals when crises have to be met.

There is therefore a ludicrous aspect to the nervousness of some non-Russians who foresee a stacking of the international cards in a postwar world organization. Anxiety over this possibility may exhibit a lively respect for Russian power, but it betrays a lack of imagination.

The querulous credulous seem to assume that there is only one way to apportion votes in a world organization. They talk in terms of one vote for each so-called independent State. They see Russia bossing sixteen votes for America's or Britain's or China's one. That could happen, but not just because Russia chooses to regard itself as sixteen countries. It would happen—if it did—because Russia was strong enough to insist on any number of votes it desired.

There are more representative ways of apportioning votes than the one-for-each method. This system has in fact been questioned on some important occasions. It was questioned by the Founding Fathers of the United States when they agreed on a two-chamber Congress, the upper chamber to consist of two Senators from each State regardless of size, the lower of Representatives chosen on the basis of population.

The sexadecimal Russians have made a premature move if their objective is to multiply their voting power in a postwar world agency. For the form of that agency is still to be worked out. Voting power in it might logically be apportioned on a unit system. In this event a nation's votes would be determined by reference to a combination of factors: its population, area, volume of trade, taxation, military establishment. The League of Nations used such a system to apportion financial responsibility among its members, and Sir Herbert Ames, who was its treasurer for a number of years, has told me that he and others hoped the method would someday be extended to the voting power.

But even without this reform, the League setup was still far from the simple concept of one vote for each member. For example, the British Commonwealth, with one vote for each Dominion, did have six votes in the Assembly. But the Assembly's powers were very limited. In the decisively powerful Council, the United Kingdom exercised a single British vote.

One may hear it argued that sixteen votes at the peace conference can have a quite notable effect on the form and methods of a postwar order. But this assumes erroneously that there will be a formal peace conference where decisions are made by voting instead of through consultation.

In postwar conferences the presence of numerous representatives of Russian States will doubtless add to the volume of argument in behalf of Russian solutions. But for their ultimate influence Russians must refer, not to sixteen concepts of the Soviet Union, but to that power factor which remains one Russia.

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